The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 31, 1892. NO. 22

BUSINESS CARDS.

DRESSMAKING, CUTTING AND FITTING.
PLAIN AND FANCY SEWING OF ALL KINDS.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges moderate.
MISS GERTIE SPANOGLE,
Juniata House, MAPLETON, PA.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—
Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
Office on Main street.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
Call at office, or send for circulars.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
A dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

SEPTEMBER.

The daisies nod a long farewell
From wooded hill and grassy plain,
And one by one their eyelids close,
Till gentle summer comes again.

The vanished light of summer time
Shines forth once more in autumn's glow;
The echoes from those merrier days
Sound in the autumn winds that blow.

The golden rod from hill and shore
Spreads out the yellow banner gay,
Proclaiming to the world that Fall
Has triumphed over the summer day.

The red and purple cardinal flowers
Light up the meadows with their glow,
And argeratum, fair and white,
Fringes the dusty roads with snow.

O rare September! thou dost seem
The summer's smile on autumn's face;
The loveliness that once was hers
Now clothes these short warm days with grace.

A Garden of Roses.

It was a settled thing in the minds of the villagers of Bracebridge that old Hollowway was "all alone in the world." None came to visit him, and during the two years he had lived at Bracebridge he had never been absent from home for a day. His declining years—for he was well past the sixties—denied him recreation, though on wet days he occasionally put his mackintosh over his shoulders and perched himself beside the pool—for which Bracebridge was famous—and patiently watch the float for hours at a time. It is probable, however, that had it been sunshine every day of the year fish would have been minus one enemy. For sunshine brought the children out to play, the sunshine allowed him to walk in the paths of his garden and watch the growth of his roses. On wet days he had neither children nor flowers, so he went to to the fish for consolation.

Old Holloway had two sources of happiness. His tiny cottage was known as Rose Glen. If you ever went to Bracebridge you would never dream of going away without looking over the wicket gate and inhaling the sweet perfume of the old man's roses. They lined the gravel pathway, for all the world like floral sentries, as their owner passed between them to the porch. Rose trees were everywhere, and every single blossom was as familiar to him as the seals on his watch chain, and he patiently followed the progress of each petal and the unfolding of every bud with as much pride and care as he would that of the growth of his own child. Yes, the flowers brought old Holloway happiness.

But he loved the children more. He once said that, when their tiny faces were looking up at him and smiling, they, too, were flowers. Every child in Bracebridge knew old Holloway. They called him grandfather. You never met him in the lanes without a child hanging to his hand or his coat tails. Why, the dear old fellow would make a point of passing by the school just when the children were coming out. Then he would let them play on the grass of his garden. Let them? Nay, he would play with them, and his laughter seemed as free as theirs, his shouts of merriment as joyously innocent. Then when the sun began to edge the hills with gold and crimson, he would merrily drive them out of his floral domains, and watch them wave their hands as they turned the pathway at the top of the hill which led to the village. As he retraced his steps to the porch he would sometimes stand beside a tree of roses—great crimson blossoms—more beautiful than all the others. Their color was richer than the sweetest of the blossoms on the neighboring bushes, their perfume more fragrant. It grew apart from them, too, on the lawn. He would look at the name on the wooden tablet and read th simple word, "Marion." That was the name he had given to his favorite tree—"Marion;" and murmuring the word he would enter the house very quietly.

One evening the children had all gone—he had bid them "goodby" as usual. He turned to enter the house. A whole week had passed since he had examined his favorite rose tree. Crossing the grassy lawn he came to "The Marion." One of the great blossoms was drooping, but just from the same green stalk a fresh bud was shooting forth. The old man took out his knife and cut off the faded flower. He looked at the bud thoughtfully. He seemed to read a story among the roses—a story that went to his heart. He looked again at the dead blossom in his hand. Then his eye wandered toward the bud. He burst into tears, and quietly turned away.

"My daughter, my darling Marion! I was cruel to send you away, very cruel. A father's love for you made me think it impossible for even a husband to love you as I did. Shall I ever see you again, or shall I see you dead—dead as this once beautiful blossom, which can never again help to sweeten my days and brighten an old man's life? Oh, come back to life again, and bring your little one with you. Come—come—come!"

He entered the house weeping.

On the morning of the next day the children were on their way to school. They always passed Rose Glen, and old Holloway would invariably be at the gate. But this morning the children seemed more excited than usual; something had evidently happened, or was about to happen, which made their little hearts beat faster than ever. They had started earlier than was their wont, for somehow they had got to know that it was "grandfather's" birthday, and each wanted to be there first. On, on they went, laughing, shouting and clapping their hands in delight. What was there to stop the happy ripple of their little tongues? It would seem—nothing. They were children—little children—and were as free as the birds which were singing in the trees and on the hedgerows about them. But as they turned the road at the top of the hill which led down to the home of the roses, their laughter became silent, and their lips ceased to move. They gathered together in a bunch, not in affright, but more in childish sympathy at the sight before them. A woman sat on a grassy mound. Her face was pale, her cheeks pinched, her eyes looked as though they had shed many tears; but yet how pretty she was! She was dressed all in black—there was crape on her cloak and bonnet. She held something muffled up in her arms. The children looked and guessed it was a baby. The woman smiled, and seemed to invite them to come near. Then one of the children gave the woman some flowers, and a flush of happiness came into her poor, wan face.

"Would you like to see my little boy?" she asked. And all the children gathered round while the mother drew aside the scarf from her baby's neck, so that they might see it the better. It, too, had tiny black bows on its little hat.

"Oh, how grandfather would love to see him!" cried one of the children. "May we take him to grandfather? It's his birthday to-day. It would make him so happy."

"And who is grandfather?" she asked.

"You don't live here, do you?" questioned one of the youngsters.

"No," the woman answered. "I am quite a stranger here. But why do you ask?"

"Because you don't know grandfather," came the logical reply.

"Well, tell me who he is."

Then one of the children took the woman by the hand and led her to the corner from whence the hill started toward the spot where the roses grew. The cottage was pointed out to her.

"That's Rose Glen," the child said.

"Yes, I can smell the roses here. Oh, how sweet!" the woman murmured, looking at the cottage.

"That's where he lives," the little one went on.

"Yes," said a child older than the others, "Mr. Holloway—"

The woman gave a wild scream, which almost made the children run from her in dismay. She had nearly fallen to the ground. But she was herself again in a moment.

"Oh! my children, my children," she cried, pitifully, "don't turn from me—don't be frightened—don't be afraid of me! I love, every one. Come nearer to me. Oh! come nearer to me. That's right. I love you, every one. I know—I know it is his birthday to-day. And would he—would he love to see my little one, would it make him happy? Do you think he would kiss it just as he does you and give it a smile the same as he gives you? Would he take it in his arms like the tiniest of you?"

She had won the sympathy of the children about her and they all cried out: Yes, yes; let us take it to him."

A wild gladness overspread her face. Her lips quivered, her eyes sparkled. Some sudden resolve had come to her. She drew her hand nervously across her eyes; then, turning to the little ones about her quickly, she asked:

"And if I let you take my child to him—what will you do?"

They were quiet for a moment. Then the elder child, who had spoken before, said:

"I will carry him over so careful. You can come, too."

"I can come, too," she murmured; "I can come, too!"

Silently she placed her baby in the little girl's arms. The children trooped down the hill toward the house, the woman following them with hesitating steps. The children had reached the cottage gate and the woman stayed without, looking through the hedgerow and watching her little one with anxious care. One of the children, carrying the baby in her arms, crossed the lawn toward old Holloway's favorite rose tree, "Marion." There was just room for the child to stand beneath the the great covering of green leaves and flowers. Then the other children ran to the porch. They cried out: "Grandfather! grandfather! Many happy returns of the day! many happy returns of the day!"

The old man heard their voices and came out to the door. How those children danced and shouted! They got hold of both of his hands and his coat, and, with merry laughter, pulled him across the lawn to his favorite tree. Then every little tongue became still, as though waiting for him to speak. He looked at the picture before him. There, beneath the cover of of blossoms, stood a little girl, looking up at him with a face lit up with smiles. She held out to him a baby. Scarcely knowing what he did he took the child from her arms into his own, and covered its tiny face with kisses. He looked round about him, not knowing what to do or whither to turn, but his lips were muttering one name.

Again the children took hold of him and pulled him along the path toward the wicket gate. They opened it, and the woman was still standing there, her pale face now flushed, her once dim eyes brighter still.

"Marion! Marion!" the old man cried. She fell on his shoulder, with her arms about his neck. Just then the school bell rang out, and away the children ran up the hill, their voices shouting all the way, "Many happy returns of the day, grandfather! many happy returns of the day!"

The old man caressing the child as he carried it close to his breast, with his daughter's arms still clinging to his neck, walked up the pathway. The bud on the rose tree seemed to peep out from all the other crimson blossoms. They entered the house together.—*From the Strand Magazine.*

Peculiar to One River.

The St. Lawrence is a phenomena among rivers. No other river is fed by such gigantic lakes. No other river is so independent of the elements. It despises alike rain, snow and sunshine. Ice and wind may be said to be the only things that affect its mighty flow. Something about as phenomenal as the St. Lawrence itself is the fact that there is so little known about it, asserts a writer in the *American Angler*. It might be safely affirmed that not one per cent. of the American public are aware of the fact that, among all the great rivers in the world, the St. Lawrence is the only almost floodless one. Such, however, is the case. The difference between high and low water mark in the Ohio at Cincinnati is nearly fifty feet. There is seldom more than two or three feet difference in the rise and fall of the St. Lawrence. Even the upper Mississippi, placid and smooth-flowing a stream as it is, sometimes overflows the country for miles on either side of its banks. The turbulent Missouri is also subject to immense rises. Even the mighty Amozon has its rises and falls; if its southern and northern tributaries should happen to be low or high at the same time, it becomes seriously affected. Every river, in fact, on this continent, and all over the world, has great rises and falls brought about by the elements, the St. Lawrence alone excepted.

Salt Lake City is to have a Presbyterian college to cost $200,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THIS country makes 55,000 watches a week.

AN immense glacial field is reported in Idaho.

THE world's railways are worth $30,000,000,000.

A CANAL is to be built across Ireland to cost twenty million dollars.

LIGHT crops of sweet potatoes are reported from many sections of the South.

A NUGGET of gold worth $15 was picked up the other day in the diggings at Byron, Me.

THE New York morgue received 9654 bodies last year. Of these 107 were never identified.

MORE United States vessels visit the Mexican ports than those of all other Nations combined.

TWELVE HUNDRED miles of railroad are to be built in Mexico. It will extend to San Diego, California.

THREE HUNDRED lawyers were candidates on one side or the other for seats in the present British Parliament.

A CENSUS bulletin just issued states there are only 97,000 female persons to every 100,000 males in the United States.

ACCORDING to a recent census there are about 86,000 paupers in London, not counting insane persons in asylums and vagrants.

THE census of India, just completed, shows that country to have a population of 280,000,000, a gain of eleven per cent over 1881.

A WATER moccasin six feet long was lately killed at Utica, Ill. When cut open sixteen frogs were found, several of which were alive.

GRASSHOPPERS are doing an immense amount of damage in Ohio to oats and other growing crops. Whole fields of oats have been destroyed.

THE pension agency in Topeka is the largest in the country. It pays out annually $16,000,000 to the veterans of Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

THE Marker Ranch, near Lovelocks, Nev., comprising 17,000 acres of the best land in the State, was recently sold at sheriff's auction for a trifle over $100,000.

SAMPLES of tea grown and cured at Summerville, S. D., have been received in Baltimore, which expert tea dealers have pronounced superior to East India tea.

THE Fisheries Department has received advices to the effect that the mackerel catch of the New England fishing fleet to date is 22,000 barrels—exactly twice as much as last year.

ACCORDING to a census bulletin, the 150,355 families in Maine are divided by the census office into 62,122 families occupying farms and 88,233 families occupying homes that are not situated on farms.

THE Japanese are coming to Mexico in large numbers. Several large colonies have been established in the coffee district of Oaxaca, and the rich sugar lands of Sinaloa, during the past few months.

DURING one week in April 313 car loads containing 3316 tons of green fruit were shipped East from California. So far this season 6,000,000 more pounds of fruit have been shipped than last year.

FRANCE in the past year has realised a revenue of $74,600,000 out of its sales of tobacco, which is a Government monopoly.

Mrs. Richardson.

My Wife

Was **miserable all the time** with **kidney complaint** but began improving when she had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla one week, and after taking three bottles was perfectly cured. I had **Heart Failure, Catarrh** and **Liver Complaint.** Could not sleep, bloated badly, had pains in my back, ringing noises in my ears. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave immediate benefit, sound sleep and good health." H. C. RICHARDSON, Siloam, N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness and all Liver troubles.

NYNU—35

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the Cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

Price 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases. Take the medicine according to the directions and observe what we say in "False and True" respecting diet.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren Street, New York, for "False and True."

"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him, he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Boschee's German

CHOLERA'S HARVEST.

The Dread Disease Appears in European Ports.

Precautions Against Its Entrance Into This Country.

Asiatic cholera is now admittedly present in three of the great Northern European ports—Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre—and considerable alarm exists in all the leading cities. A Hamburg dispatch says:

"Cholera has broken out in all parts of the city and its suburbs, although the outbreak is worse in the harbor quarter. To-day 340 persons were attacked, and 130 cases proved fatal. Several of the worst infected streets have been closed by the police. Professor Koch declares that he has found several true cases of Asiatic cholera. Twenty-seven cases were reported in Altona to-day. The thermometer registered ninety-seven in the shade. Up to this evening there have been 210 undisputed cases of Asiatic cholera in this city; seventy of them have been fatal. There have been, moreover, about 200 cases which are said to have been cholerine, but are believed to have been of the genuine Asiatic type. About sixty-five of these have been fatal. The hospitals and morgues in the city are filled, as most of the cholera cases are among the poor, who are unable to give the patients the proper treatment. The ambulances are in constant use. On account of the extreme heat and drought the Elbe is exceptionally low, and consequently the water has been polluted by sewers to an unusual extent."

An Antwerp (Belgium) dispatch says: "Since noon yesterday five persons who were suffering from cholera and were admitted to the hospital died in a few hours after their admission. The Sanitary Board has ordered a most rigorous inspection of all vessels arriving from Hamburg, the Rhine ports and from France. The doctors were loath to admit that the disease was Asiatic cholera, but they were finally compelled to acknowledge that the scourge of the East had appeared here. The announcement that the fatal scourge has appeared here has caused a feeling of apprehension, and many of the wealthier residents are making preparations to leave the city."

On the same day that the above dispatches were received a cablegram from Paris stated there had been recorded during the day forty-six cases of cholera and thirteen deaths in Havre.

An official report from St. Petersburg on the subject of cholera says that the mortality exceeds 2500 daily. Nearly every garrison in Russia has been attacked by the pestilence.

The cholera scourge rages with unchecked virulence throughout Persia, and countless corpses lie everywhere unburied. Notwithstanding the urgent orders of the Government, the Mollahs, or clergy, refuse to perform the last rites required in the case of the dead as preliminary to burial. The rites include the washing of the bodies, and this the Mollahs positively decline to perform when death has been caused by cholera. The drivers of the donkeys that carry the mail have deserted the service, and communication is everywhere suspended, except where the telegraph reaches.

Precautions in This Country.

The United States Treasury Department has issued a circular requiring all rags imported from abroad to be disinfected. The circular calls attention to the cholera epidemic prevailing in Persia, India and Russia and to its having reached Germany, France and Austria, and dwells upon the danger which arises through the importation of rags from cholera-infected districts and of the difficulty, through their reshipment at various ports, of actually determining the localities in which rags are actually gathered. It is ordered that on and after September 20, 1892, entry be refused to rags from foreign ports unless they are accompanied by a certificate from the consular officer at the port of shipment to the effect that they have been disinfected. It is also ordered that entry be absolutely denied to rags gathered in or shipped from any port or place where cholera is known to prevail in epidemic form on and after the date of the circular, except such as were then afloat, which must be disinfected on arrival.

Secretary Foster, of the Treasury Department, has telegraphed the agents of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Steamship Companies to have all their vessels from Hamburg and Bremen, bound for Baltimore, stop at Cape Charles Station, Va., for inspection.

The Quarantine Commissioners at New York are also taking every precaution to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country. All ships coming from infected ports will be detained at Quarantine, in New York harbor, and a thorough examination will be made by the Health Officers before they will be allowed to proceed to the city. If there should be the least symptom of the disease among the passengers, the suspects will be removed to Hoffman Island, where they will be kept under surveillance.

Dr. Jenkins, the Health Officer of the Port of New York, believes that the disease cannot get a foothold in that port. He said that besides the preventive measures adopted at New York the steamship companies' officers in the infected ports would exercise every precaution.

BIG FIRES IN NEW YORK.

The Opera House Badly Damaged—Seven Other Buildings Destroyed.

Two disastrous fires were raging simultaneously the other afternoon, one in New York's magnificent temple of music, the Metropolitan Opera House, and the other, two miles away, in a group of buildings on Wooster street, occupied by furriers, paper-box manufacturers and small tailors.

In the case of the Opera House the flames completely destroyed the stage and scenery, and scorched the interior of the great auditorium. The fireproof partitions helped to save the Broadway end of the building, which was not damaged seriously, and the strong walls of the great structure stood unhurt by the heat of the fire, but the loss of property is estimated to be about $200,000. Cornelius Horan, a paint-boy employed in the building, jumped three stories down a well hole to escape the flames, and received injuries from which he died the same night.

The down-town fire destroyed seven flimsy buildings at Wooster and Prince streets, occupied for business purposes by various firms. The flames spread with great rapidity, and a panic ensued among the employes at work in the building which first caught fire. One young woman died of injuries received, and five other persons were seriously hurt. The [illegible] damage

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

ILLINOIS will have an exhibit in its State World's Fair Building of specimens of all the indigenous wood of the State.

TEN almond trees in full bearing will be transplanted in the Exposition grounds at Chicago from San Joaquin County, California.

OVER Michigan's building at the World's Fair will float a large American flag, made of Belding silk by the women of Ionia County, that State.

THE Miners' Association of Nevada County, California, is arranging to have a small stamp mill in full operation at the World's Fair as a part of its mineral display.

A CREOLE kitchen, with native cooks and waiters, and dishes prepared in creole style, will be a striking adjunct to the exhibit which Louisiana will make at the World's Fair.

IN the Missouri Building at the World's Fair will be displayed a huge map of the State 9½ feet wide and 12 feet long, showing the counties, and statistics as to the amount and value of the product of each for 1891.

THE women of Texas are raising money with which to place statues of Houston and Austin, and busts of Bowe, Crockett, Travis and Fannin—all celebrated Texas historical characters—in the State Building at the World's Fair.

AT the Theatrical and Musical Exhibition in Vienna great applause and popularity were won by the "Schrammeln" quartette of singers and whistlers in a presentation entitled "Old Vienna." It is announced that the quartette has been engaged to repeat its attraction at the World's Fair at Chicago.

BIDS for the souvenir coins are being received by the Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, the lowest bid being at the rate of one dollar for each coin of fifty cents. Several offers for the entire issue of five million coins are recorded. For the first coin turned out from the mint the bidding has reached into the hundreds of dollars.

AN effort is being made to secure for exhibition in the Horticultural Department of the World's Fair a specimen of giant cactus from the desert region of southeast California. The cactus grows at times to the height of seventy feet. A specimen when boxed ready for shipment will weigh eight tons, and it will require an expenditure of something like $2500 to deliver it in good condition in Chicago.

A MODEL of ocean currents is to be exhibited at the World's Fair which will possess great practical value. This model, which is a huge scientific tank, is made to represent the surface of the earth spread out on an area of about thirty feet square, the ocean and seas being shown by actual water. Small streams of water are ejected through pipes under the model so that the whole body of water moves exactly as the ocean currents move. The direction of the currents is shown distinctly by a white powder on the surface of the water.

A. PAZMANDY, a Hungarian, will send for exhibition at the World's Fair a collection of exceedingly novel paintings, which will, doubtless, attract much attention. There are twenty-five of the pictures, and all are miniatures almost to the microscopic degree. One of them, representing the landing of Columbus, with seventeen human figures in it, is about the size of the nail of the little finger. Another is a portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph, and is of the size of the head of a match. The work on these pictures is said to be exquisite.

THE Council of the Sunday-school Union, of England, acting in conjunction with the American Sunday-school Union, is organizing a World's Sunday-school Convention, to be held at St. Louis, in September, 1893, and with a view to facilitating the attendance of English visitors is arranging for excursion parties of Sunday-school workers and their friends, to leave England about the 19th of August, 1893, proceeding from Liverpool, by way of New York and Niagara to Chicago, where ample time will be afforded for visiting the World's Fair, and thence to St. Louis, returning by way of Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York to Liverpool.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SEVERAL new knitting mills are projected in Virginia.

NEARLY all the locomotive works are overrun with orders.

WAGES are very low in Philadelphia shoe factories at present.

A MEXICAN bricklayer lays about 500 bricks in eleven hours.

MACHINE shops are generally very busy at this season of the year.

TWO HUNDRED cars are to be built altogether out of Pacific Coast fir wood.

THERE are sixty-five organized trades with 2568 branches and 176,664 members federated in Germany.

THE National Convention of the United States Letter-Carriers' Association has held its annual session at Indianapolis.

PENNSYLVANIA'S woolen mills have a capital of $36,000,000, turn over $90,000,000 of product and employ 55,000 hands.

ELECTRIC methods are now used in tanning in France, by which in ninety-six hours as much work can be done as heretofore in a year and a half.

SINCE the bakers of San Francisco formed a union, three years ago, they have reduced their hours of labor from an average of fourteen to ten hours per day.

ACCORDING to Miss Frances E. Willard the only industries in which women are not now engaged are those relating to railroads, paving stones and lumbering,

THE boss printers of Pittsburg announce that they will proceed against the union members boycotting them. A large fund has been collected to institute proceedings against the union.

To teach scientific farming the Agricultural Workers' National Association of Italy has established a college at the city of Parma, where the members of the association and their sons may study upon contributing $100 per year. The number of students is at present limited to 300.

THE generators which will supply the electric light at the World's Fair will be the largest in the world. The population of Chicago is now one million five hundred thousand. Contractors are expecting to have an enormous amount of work during the first three months of the year.

A PITTSBURG dispatch announces that Adolph Doerr, one of the largest provision dealers at Homestead has failed, on account of a boycott instituted against him by the Carnegie mill strikers because he furnished provisions to the non-union workers. No Amalgamated Association man would patronize him and he suffered a loss of $10,000.

THE most recent estimate of the capital invested in the electrical industries in the United States is $700,000,000, and of this amount $350,000,000 represents the proportion which electric lighting and power have attained; $100,000,000 is also the estimated investment in electric [illegible] of which the electric light [illegible] appliances constitute a l[illegible]

LATER NEWS.

THE Futurity Stakes for two-year-old running horses, the most valuable horse-racing prize in America, run off annually at the Sheepshead Bay track near Coney Island, were won this year by Morello, a Virginia bred horse. The stakes are worth about $45,000 to the winner.

THE Erie Railroad called on the Mayor of Buffalo and the Sheriff of Erie County for better protection of its non-union crews, who it was charged were being stoned and otherwise interfered with by the striking switchmen.

SECRETARY CHARLES FOSTER, of the United States Treasury Department, addressed the National Service meeting at Asbury Park, N. J.

THE two remaining regiments, the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth, were withdrawn from guard duty at Buffalo, N. Y.

A CONVENTION of the Socialist Labor Party, held in New York City, nominated Simon Wing, of Massachusetts, for President and Charles H. Matchett, of New York, for Vice-President. Five States were represented.

A FIRE in Augusta, Ga., destroyed business property, including the Daily Chronicle office, valued at $400,000.

WHILE a train was crossing a trestle near Elbow Lake, Minn. the structure gave way, carrying down two coaches filled with passengers. Four were instantly killed and thirty injured.

MAURICE MILLER, "Bob" Carter and John Carter were killed in a fight at a dance at Haughton, La. The trouble arose when Miller started to dance with Ida Pilkinton, whom "Bob" Carter claimed as his partner.

DR. SAMUEL A. HENRY and Dr. J. W. Henry, rival physicians of Berlin, Ohio, quarrelled over charges of cutting fees. The former shot three times at the latter, missing him. Dr. J. W. Henry knocked him out with a brick. The next day Dr. Samuel Henry's father dropped dead on account of the disgrace and that night the son committed suicide with poison.

THE Postoffice Department has instructed Postmaster Van Cott, of New York, to confer with the city's health officers for the purpose of taking proper precautions to prevent the introduction of Asiatic cholera in this country through the mails.

THE ninth annual convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States has just been held in Washington.

WITHIN ten days sixteen persons have committed suicide at Trieste, Austria, while laboring under mental derangements brought on by the excessive heat.

THE International Peace Congress held in Berne, Switzerland, voted to hold its next meeting in Chicago in 1893.

AN explosion stopped up and set fire to a coal mine at Bridgend, Wales. Of the 150 miners entombed alive, forty-one were rescued, the rest perished. Two of the rescued men have also perished.

NEARLY 1000 houses, including the Government buildings, have been burned in Borissov, Russia.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

HAWLEY, the St. Louis Club's new Texas pitcher, wears his hair long like Buffalo Bill.

MANAGER HANLON'S handling of the Baltimores is beginning to show in concerted team work.

THE Clevelands were the first team in the second division to win a game from every other team in the League.

DAN BROUTHERS, of the Brooklyns, is the only one of the famous Big Four of 1887 still regularly in the game.

A FEATURE of the playing of the clubs in the second season is the remarkable showing made by the new men.

THE League race is closer now than at any time before this season. Eight clubs have won at least half of the game played so far.

BASSETT is playing a great third base for the Louisvilles and batting like a champion. He is the best third baseman Louisville ever had.

DUFFY, of the Bostons, is credited with playing twenty successive games in centre field, in the second series, before he made an error.

HUTCHISON, Chicago's star pitcher, seems to be losing his effectiveness. His speed is decreasing and he has poor command of his curves.

MANAGER IRWIN, realizing that the Washington team was becoming steadily weaker in batting, has released Robinson and accepted Browning's terms.

BASEBALL is on the boom everywhere in the big League circuit. The attendance at the games in the second championship series, has been large everywhere.

TOM DALY, of the Brooklyns, has shown his worth as a general player to Captain Ward by his magnificent work in covering third base in the absence of Billy Joyce.

BOSTON won the first championship because her players went after runs, and Cleveland is out for the flag of the second half with the same general idea controlling the men.

THE St. Louis team contains three of last year's New York team—Glasscock, Gore and Buckley—and the New York team has three of the St. Louis 1891 players in its service—Lyons, Fuller and Boyle.

THE Baltimore Club management refuse to favorably consider the petitions for the reinstatement of Halligan, who was suspended for the season because of his recent savage assault on Stricker at Boston. The management say the suspension verdict will not be modified.

OUTFIELDER JOE KELLY'S work since joining the Pittsburgs has been wonderful, and it clearly stamps him as the star find of the season. He has splendid judgment in the field, is a fast runner, strong thrower, and a heavy, reliable hitter. His work has earned for him the sobriquet of "King Kel, Jr."

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland..	27	10	.730	Pittsburg..	18	18	.500
Philad'lp'a.	21	16	.568	Louisville..	18	18	.500
Boston.....	20	16	.556	Chicago....	17	19	.472
Brooklyn...	20	16	.541	Baltimore..	16	21	.432

Rabbit-Killing "Industry."

In New South Wales the Government expended over $4,000,000 from 1883 to 1890 endeavoring to exterminate them. Besides that a greater sum has been expended in private moneys. In one year 25,230,000 skins had royalty paid upon them. Now, there is another side to this question of extermination, and that is the rabbit killer's and the rabbit skin dealer's interests. The rabbit killer gets two cents a head royalty from the Government for destroying the animal. He then sells the skin at from four to six cents. On the meat at the canning factories, he averages from two to four cents. It is a nice easy way of making money. The skins are bale-pressed and exported to London. In that city there is a general auction sale of skins every six weeks. The sales average from fifteen hundred to two thousand bales, and the average to a bale is two hundred skins. Pasteur endeavored to exterminate the rabbits by innoculation with chicken cholera. It is well known to those behind the scenes that he did not get a fair trial, and, in fact, was so hindered and hampered that he withdrew his agents from further experiment. The question has come up before the Government again, and a bill is now before the Sydney Legislature asking for a vote to build a brick wall entirely around the agricultural boundary of the colony of New South Wales. Rabbits will not burrow lower than two and a half feet, and it is proposed to sink the wall to that depth. The wall being once built, a general extermination of the rabbits within the inclosure will be commenced and carried through. The other colonies will watch the experiment with great interest, and if it succeeds will probably all follow suit. Such a course would confine the rabbits to the great Australian bush, in whose sandy deserts they would soon die out. What use is made of all these rabbit skins? Why, the hat on your head is made of them. The hair is plucked off the pelt by hand. A fortune awaits the man who can invent a machine to do it. A fine blue fur is then left on the pelt. The skin is then pared away from the fur by delicate machinery so fine that when the last paring is cut off the fur sometimes hangs in one filmy section. This is worked up into felt. Ordinary hats are made from rabbit skin. A better class is made from a kind of water rat trapped in Buenos Ayres, and then come beaver and musquash, obtained in the United States and Canada.—Boston Transcript.

Considerable American hardware is going to Belgium.

JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment.

UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

ORIGINATED IN 1810.

THINK OF IT! ALMOST A CENTURY.

Every traveler, Every family should keep it at hand, for the common ills of life liable to occur to any one. It is Soothing, Healing and Penetrating. Once used always wanted. Sold everywhere. Price 35c., six, $2. Full particulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,

Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,

Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. **SWAMP-ROOT** cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,

Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY,

Colvin, La., Dec. 2, 1886.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.

DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. ☞ GET THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

GARFIELD TEA Overcomes results

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

E. L. LOWE, elected Governor of Maryland in 1851, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., in his seventy-second year.

Two regiments at Homestead were ordered to charge a crowd of a thousand people who were throwing stones at a wagon containing furniture belonging to one of the Carnegie mills employes. The crowd fled when the soldiers charged bayonets.

MRS. FRANCES MCCARTHY, who shot James Bryant in Schuylerville, N. Y., three weeks ago, died in the Ballston jail in childbirth. Six hours later her victim, who had been hovering between life and death since the shooting, died at his home in Schuylerville.

MYRON H. CLARK, elected Governor of New York on the Prohibition ticket in 1855, died a few days since at Canandaigua, N. Y. He was born in 1806.

THE American Bar Association met at Saratoga, N. Y., in annual convention.

PRIVATE JESSE GENLOUGHAS, of the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania militia, on duty at Homestead, was accidentally shot by a companion and died in two hours.

ALBERT J. PRICE, cashier for Street & Smith, publishers of the New York Weekly, has been arrested for stealing from the firm, whose total losses amount to about $20,000.

AT a meeting of members of the National Committee of the People's Party in New York it was resolved to open Eastern headquarters in Boston. An address upon the subject of the labor troubles at Homestead and Buffalo was issued.

OVER 200 employes of the Carnegie mills at Lawrenceville, Penn., have quit work in sympathy with the locked out men.

THE trial of Lizzie Borden for the murder of her father and step-mother with an ax began at Fall River, Mass., by the examination of Dr. Dolan, who testified to the position of the bodies when found and to sending the stomachs of the murdered couple to Professor Wood, of Harvard College, for analysis.

A PARADE two miles long, a banquet, ball and fireworks wound up the big celebration in honor of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Gloucester, Mass.

A CLOUDBURST at Sherman, N. Y., wrecked a large iron railroad bridge, the structure dropping into the stream below, a distance of fifty-nine feet. Several small bridges were also smashed to pieces.

UNITED STATES SENATOR DAWES, of Massachusetts, has written a letter announcing that he will not be a candidate for reelection when his present term closes.

PRESIDENT HARRISON made a short address at a reception given in his honor by the citizens of Malone, N. Y.

JAMES R. MORTON (colored) was hanged at Camden, N. J., for the murder of Mrs. Lydia A. Wyatt, a seventy-three-year-old colored woman, who had willed him half her property. After murdering his victim he took her money.

CAPTAIN WOODRICK, of the steamship Caracas, which has arrived at New York from Venezuela, where a revolution is in progress, reports that six Venezuelan Congressmen, political refugees who had taken passage on board the vessel, intending to come to this country, were forcibly taken back to land by soldiers under orders of General Urdaneta.

FURMAN SCHENCK (colored), better known as Barnum's fat boy, was buried the other day at New Brunswick, N. J. Last spring, in his fortieth year, he weighed 470 pounds.

South and West.

JUDGE A. P. MCCORMICK, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered an important decision, declaring the Texas Railway Commission Act unconstitutional. The decision declares that Railroad Commissioners may not fix rates for freight or passengers which shall be binding upon companies, but that such power shall reside only in courts.

JUDGE TAYLOR, at Indianapolis, appointed James F. Bailey receiver for the Order known as the Iron Hall, with a bond of $1,000,000. The Order has a large number of members all over the country, and the Supreme officials are charged with mismanagement.

A CLOUDBURST at Knoxville, Va., destroyed $100,000 worth of property.

WHILE Mrs. John Greenbaum, a farmer's wife, was picking blackberries near Detroit, Mich., her one-year-old baby, who was lying in a shawl under a tree, was killed by a lynx.

THOMAS SMITH shot and killed his wife in Denver, Col., and then committed suicide. The two had been separated for some time.

THE Rev. John B. Jacobs, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Webb City, Mo., was drowned while fishing in the river near his home.

J. S. HAMILTON, Deputy United States Marshal, was ambushed and fatally shot on Long Creek, near Crockettsville, Ky., by moonshiners.

GERTRUDE CARMO while making a balloon ascension at the Exposition Grounds, Detroit, fell 300 feet and was instantly killed.

GENERAL BIDWELL, of California, Prohibition nominee for President, has published his letter of acceptance, in which he discusses the principles of his party.

THE Kentucky Legislature has convened in special extra session at Frankfort in accordance with the proclamation issued by Governor Brown. The necessities which, in the opinion of the Governor, exist for this extraordinary proceeding are the questioned validity of the new election law, the revenue law, the World's Fair Appropriation bill and other important measures passed at the last session.

THE 600 convicts forcibly sent back to Nashville, Tenn., from Oliver Springs, Tracy City and Inman by free miners have been formally returned to these branch prisons. They will be protected by numerous guards.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS from all parts of the country attended the annual convention in Kansas City.

THE Idaho Democratic State Convention at Boise City nominated John M. Burke for Governor.

A LARGE number of additional miners engaged in the recent attack on stockades occupied by convicts have been captured by Tennessee troops.

H. J. SNIVELY has been nominated for Governor by the Washington Democratic State Convention at Olympia.

D. B. MONROE, of Coal Creek, Tenn., leader of the miners in the attack on the stockader, has been held for trial without bail on the charge of murder, inciting to riot and releasing convicts.

Washington.

THE Treasury Department has issued orders to immigration inspectors prohibiting Indians coming from British Columbia under contract to pick hops in the State of Washington.

THE State Department has been informed by the Consul of Teheran that there have been 35,000 deaths from cholera in Persia.

Foreign.

CANADA will spend a million dollars in fortifying British Columbia.

HEAVY thunder storms in the south of England have ravaged the fruit crops. Persons, horses and cattle have been killed by lightning.

SERIOUS discontent prevails in Portugal on account of the financial difficulties in which the Government has become involved.

GENERAL DEODORO DA FONSECA, first President of Brazil, is dead.

MR. GLADSTONE has been re-elected to Parliament in Midiothian, and Sir William Vernon Hartcourt in Derby.

BERMUDA, West Indies, has had a sharp earthquake shock. Houses were terribly shaken.

HON. JOHN MORLEY, Chief Secretary for Ireland, whose seat for Newcastle in the House of Commons became vacant upon his taking office, has been re-elected by an increased majority.

ASIATIC cholera has entered England.

GENERAL URDANETA has declared himself Dictator of Venezuela, formed a Cabinet, dissolved Congress, and arrested several Senators.

ONE man in Wicomico County, Md., on the eastern shore, shipped this season nearly 22,000 quarts of huckleberries in a single week, and a near neighbor of his shipped nearly as many. Smart berry pickers earned $2 a day picking huckleberries.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

35	**BEANS AND PEAS.**		
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$ —	@	$2 25
Medium, 1891, choice	2 00	@	—
Pea, 1891, choice	2 00	@	—
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 75	@	2 80
Red kidney, 1891, choice	3 00	@	3 10
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 00	@	—
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 70	@	—
1891, bags	—	@	1 65
1891, Scotch	—	@	—
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extras	23½	@	24
St. & Penn., firsts	21	@	22½
Western, firsts	22	@	22½
Western, seconds	19	@	20
Western, thirds	17	@	18
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	22	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	20	@	21
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	18	@	19
Welsh tubs, extras	21	@	21½
Welsh tubs, 1sts	19	@	20
Welsh tubs, 2ds	17½	@	18½
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	—	@	20
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@	18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@	15½
Western Factory, firsts	16	@	—
W. Factory, seconds	15	@	15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14	@	14½
	CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	—	@	9¼
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@	9⅜
Full cream, good to prime	8⅝	@	8¾
Part skims, choice	6½	@	7
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	6
Part skims, common	3	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	2
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	21	@	22
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	20
Fresh, fair to prime	—	@	—
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Green sorts, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Pears, Sugar Top, per bbl	—	@	—
Bloodgood, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Bell, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba 5 lb. basket	—	@	—
Va., Ives, per 5-lb basket	15	@	20
Peaches, Md. & Del., crate	1 75	@	2 25
Huckleberries, per quart	4	@	8
Jersey per quart	—	@	—
Md. & Del. per quart	—	@	—
Blackberries, per quart	6	@	10
Jersey, per quart	—	@	—
Gooseberries, prime green, qt.	—	@	—
Raspberries, red, Jersey, pint.	—	@	—
Currants, per quart	—	@	—
Watermelons, per 100	6 00	@	14 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@	1 75
	HOPS.		
State—1891, choice, per lb	25	@	—
1891, prime	23	@	24
1891, common to good	19	@	22
1890, common to choice	14	@	18
Old odds	7	@	10
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	—	@	12½
Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Spring Chickens, local, lb	13	@	14
Small to medium	—	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@	85
Southern, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Southern, per pair	1 12	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.		
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	—	@	—
Mixed weights	17	@	18
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., broilers	15	@	18
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12½	@	13
Western, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks—Western, per lb	7	@	13
Eastern, per lb	16	@	17
Spring, L. I., per lb	16	@	17
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	17	@	18
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 75	@	3 00
Light, per doz	2 50	@	2 75
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Southern, seconds,	—	@	—
Norfolk, bbl	—	@	—
Eastern Shore, per bbl,	—	@	—
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	5 00
Norfolk, per barrel	—	@	—
Onions—Western, per bbl	—	@	—
State, per bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	75	@	1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel	75	@	1 00
L. I., white, barrel	75	@	1 00
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	—	@	—
Long Island, per bag	—	@	—
Cucumbers, Norfolk, crate	—	@	—
Long Island, per 100	60	@	75
String beans, L. I., bag	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Acme, etc., crate	60	@	75
Grant, etc., per crate	30	@	50
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 45
Patents	4 85	@	5 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	81½	@	82¼
Rye—State	64	@	67
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	59	@	67½
Oats—No. 2 White	43	@	45
Mixed Western	40	@	41½
Hay—Good to Choice	75	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	55
Lard—City Steam	7.50c	@	7.75c
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, City dressed	6	@	8½
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	48 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lbs	3 00	@	5 25
Lambs, per lb	5½	@	6¼
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 90	@	6 50
Dressed	7½	@	8

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Prohibition Candidate For President First in the Field.

The letter of acceptance of General John Bidwell, of California, nominee of the Prohibition Party for President of the United States, has been given out for publication.

General Bidwell says the danger of monopolistic tendencies menacing the Government is not so great as that of the destructive results sure to come from the liquor traffic. It is the constant menace of Labor, which creates the wealth of the Nation, and the traffic is now sapping and impoverishing the very foundation of the National fabric.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL.

Passing to the question of woman suffrage, he urges immediate emancipation of women. The Nation that first gives women equal rights with men, he says, will earn a crown of imperishable glory. He fears delay, as England will lead.

On the question of finance, he says the position of the party that the money should be gold, silver and paper, issued only by the Government, is fair and broad.

On the question of labor he says: "In order to relieve the labor of the country of its abnormal and often congested condition, there should be the earliest possible revision and restriction of the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States. These laws, so inimical to American Labor and the bests interests of all, if not purposely enacted, have doubtless been kept in force for partisan considerations for fear of detriment to partisan interests, till our country has become the almost daily scene of riots, lawlessness and bloodshed, and not infrequently on such a scale as to portend, if permitted to go unchecked, the possible supervision of all authority. The discord between capital and labor cannot safely be allowed to continue. No matter what the cause, it is imperative to remove it. If it is necessary to have organizations as a defense against capital or competing labor, such organizations should be authorized and regulated by law."

On the tariff he says: "We must concede that all Nations have the right to levy tariffs. As Americans, we are in favor of protecting all American interests. The tariff proposed by the Democratic Party and that of the Republican Party differ only in degree; both are sufficiently high to be termed protective.

"The establishment of a system of income taxation," he says, "could work no hardship and do no harm. When the Union needed money most during the Rebellion the income tax was imposed and worked like a charm. It helped them to save the Union and will help to save the Nation now in another rebellion—the masses against the classes."

He advocates Government control, and, if necessary, the Government ownership of railroads.

On the question of public schools, made prominent in the platform, he says: "The teachings of the American public school should be in accord with American ideas and with American civilization, which, of course, is a Christian civilization; but they must be strictly and absolutely non-sectarian."

On the question of immigration, he says the doors must be closed in self-defense. "We do not want to war against foreigners," he continues; "we do not ask foreigners coming to this land of freedom to change their faith; we do not propose to Protestantize or Romanize, or in any manner sectarize them. But we do insist that they shall not destroy our liberties by any attempt to foreignize or anarchize us or our Government; that they should appreciate our liberties and privileges that are a condition of citizenship; they should learn to speak our National language and to read and write it fairly well."

CANADA BACKS DOWN.

The Government Won't Retaliate, and Will Pay the Canal Charges.

It has been decided that the Canadian Government will reimburse shippers for this season for any loss they may sustain through the imposition of tolls on freight going to a Canadian port through the St. Mary's Canal.

A meeting of the Canadian Cabinet has been held to discuss the outlook and the probable effect of President Harrison's proclamation on Canadian lake shipping.

A member of the Cabinet stated that no attempt at retaliation would be made in the direction of imposing discriminatory tolls on American vessels passing through the Welland Canal, as had been suggested by some of the Government papers.

It was further decided to carry to the notice of the British Government the absurdity of continuing the Washington treaty in force, in view of the fact that it has been denuded of every clause by which any special privileges were conceded to Canadian citizens, and urge the abrogation of the treaty at the earliest possible moment.

HOMESTEAD TROUBLES.

A Carload of Steel Ingots Blown Up at Pittsburg.

A car loaded with steel ingots, consigned to the Carnegie firm at the Thirty-third street works, Pittsburg, Penn., was blown up with dynamite or some other high explosive on the side track of the Allegheny railway at Thirty-fourth street. This is the first attempt at destruction of property around the Carnegie city mills, and it caused great excitement both inside and outside the company's works. The body of the car was shattered, and the contents scattered in all directions. A reserve force of police was summoned and quickly surrounded the place, but no one was captured, and no clue to the perpetrator was found.

For Moulting Hens.

Many people have learned by experience that Sheridan's Condition Powder given once daily in food will supply the needed material to strengthen and invigorate sick chickens or moulting hens and get the young pullets to laying earlier than anything else on earth.

Mrs. Edwin Brown, East Greenwich, R. I., says: "I could not do without Sheridan's Powder when hens are moulting. I use it when chickens are small, as they often droop and die when young. To a pint of clabbered milk I add a teaspoonful of the Powder, mix well and let the chicks eat all they will once a day; it does seem to be just what they need; they soon become vigorous."

I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., will send further particulars to any one free.

Each little grave of Queen Victoria's favorite dogs is marked by a stone tablet bearing an appropriate inscription.

Veranda Gossip.

Mrs. A—"That neglected cold of Mrs. C—'s is telling on her. She coughs morning, noon and night, has fever and night sweats. She can't last long at this rate."

Mrs. B—"If she would *leave off those miserable opiates* and take Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure her cough would soon disappear. If I were in her place I would ask my druggist to get it of any wholesale drug house."

There are 525,000 Congregationalists in the United States.

Have you Rheumatism? Atkinson's Gout and Rheumatic Remedy will surely cure it. For sale by all first-class druggists.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

MAN'S system is like a town, it must be well drained and nothing is so efficient as Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.

SAINT JACOBS TRY OIL IT

BRUISES.

PITTSBURG, PA., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

GO TO 310 JANSSEN'S 310

310 Broadway, N. Y.

"BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES."

Celebrated RAGLAN Bicycles

All parts and repairing. Athletic and Bicycle Uniforms, Tennis, Baseball and Foot Ball Clothing and Supplies, Caps, Belts, Shoes, Bath Robes and Sweaters. Photographic Supplies and Printing. Estimates furnished. Fifteen years' experience.

FREDERICK W. JANSSEN COMPANY,
310 310 Broadway, N. Y., 310
Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

$5 to $15 per day, at home, selling LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents $5. Write for circulars. H. C. DELNO & Co., Columbus, O.

NYNU—35

DO YOU TALK POLITICS? Then "Economics" Cannot fail to interest you. Send 10c. for copy to D. S. REYNOLDS, 317 W. 29th St., New York. LOW RATES FOR CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

Home Made Netting.

Pat'd by A. G. HULBERT, St. Louis, Mo. in U.S. & Can

25c to 50c per rod.

SAFE, DURABLE FENCE; ONLY $80 PER MILE.

LAND-OWNERS save one-half the cost avoid dangerous barbs

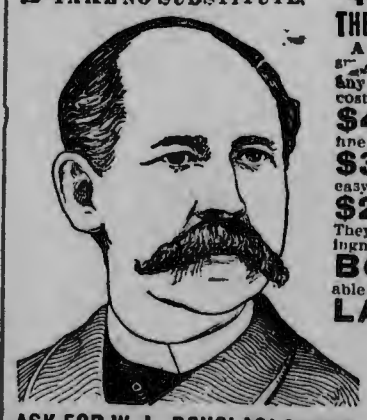
Agents make $200.00 per month and expenses Cash

The best local and traveling agents wanted everywhere. Write at once for circulars and choice territory; address A. G. Hulbert, Patentee, care of Hulbert Fence & Mfg. Co. Manufacturers. 804 OLIVE STREET. St. Louis, Mo.

Factory Catalogue with 200 engraved designs and prices, sent free to any who want fancy iron and wire work or city, cemetery and farm fences, etc.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.



ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN,

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3. 50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2. 50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' $3 Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Mount Union.

V. B. McCarthy, wife and children, of Wilkinsburg, are visiting friends and relatives in this place.

Our hunters are making preparations for the squirrel season which begins to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Fields, jr., of this place, went to Tyrone on Thursday last at which place they will reside in the future.

Jas. E. Gillam and family, of Rockville, Pa., started on Saturday last for home, after a visit among friends in this place.

Rev. Homes May, pastor of the German Reformed congregation, of Martinsburg, Blair Co., is visiting in town at the residence of S. B. Nevell.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cogley died on Tuesday evening last. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. A. Simons returned home on Tuesday last after several weeks' visit among friends and relatives in Massachusetts.

Geo. W. Lukens, who represented the local Camp, W. C. No. 346, P. O. S. of A., at the annual meeting, at Shamokin, returned on Friday last.

The masons are busy putting up new porch walls around the American House property. The curbs for the new walk have been put in and before long we shall have a brick walk that will compare with the improvements of any town.

Miss Effie Albert started on Friday morning last to visit in Washington, D. C. Miss Jennie Murray, of Baltimore, who has been the guest of Miss Albert for several weeks, accompanied her as far as the latter place.

The picnic at Woodvale Park on Thursday last, given by the K. G. E., was not attended by many of our people, which is something worth noting. We suppose the greater part are waiting for the Patriotic picnic to-morrow or the Odd Fellows' on the 8th inst.

Geo. C. Gillam, of Lucy Furnace died on Monday last after a siege of about three weeks with the typhoid fever, aged 29 years, 8 months and 8 days. The funeral took place on Wednesday from his home, the interment, in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. The deceased was born near Punxsutawney, and removed to this section of country after the death of his father in 1865, his mother being dead then some 10 or 11 years. He was an exemplary Christian, being an active member of the Lucy Furnace charge of the M. E. church. Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor of the church, performed the last rite. He leaves a wife, sister and three brothers to mourn his sudden taking away.

Trough Creek.

O. T. Swope lost his best horse the past week with lung fever.

Presiding elder Orner preached very acceptably at camp on Sunday forenoon and Rev. Emeirhizer in the afternoon. The order was good.

We had the pleasure of a handshake with our old friend and pupil, Mrs. A. J. Miller, of Shirley township, on Sunday at camp. She is looking very well.

We shall not expect the ITEM to be as interesting as usual this week on account of the absence of the Jr. editor. He is out on his summer vacation. At present he is sojourning with A. W. Wright. Charley is quite an interesting boy and is enjoying himself very much. He seems to be very fond of his step-father.

Our clever neighbor and miller is having a new roof put on his mill and getting a new bolting cloth. Ye correspondent has used Jesse's flour for nearly a year and enjoys good health. There is no new process about it. Simply good soft old fashioned burr flour. When Jesse gets the above repairs completed he expects to be able to make flour good enough for common people. Give him a trial and see how much you will save in the way of doctor bills.

Dr. B. F. Chilcott showed us an old relic that he will take along to his western home. It is an old fashioned sickle owned by his grand-father, William Chilcott, and has the old gentleman's initials cut on the handle with the date 1828. Your correspondent remembers seeing Mr. Chilcott reaping grain with this kind of a sickle when Kansas, the doctor's present home, was marked on the atlas as part of the great American desert.

On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21st, Mrs. Catharine E., wife of D. W. Fink, and her daughter, Sue, took a drive to visit an old neighbor lady. Mrs. Fink was in the enjoyment of usual health. On Monday morning she took sick and inside of fifty hours her spirit took its flight. Mrs. Fink had lived in our valley for over 35 years. She was a quiet unassuming lady. During all these years I don't remember ever hearing her say a harmful or disrespectful word of any one. She was a member of the Lutheran church for nearly forty years. She was a great Bible reader. On the day before she died she said to the family that her time had come and she was ready to go. She was a faithful wife and a kind mother. She leaves behind her a husband and four children, viz: Mrs. Jane Mosser and Mrs. Harriet Laird, of Huntingdon; Miss Sue, who is at home, and B. F. Fink, of Orbisonia, also three sisters and one brother, viz: Mrs. Sarah A. Sills, of Sunbury; Mrs. Jane Yerger, of Altoona; Mrs. Ellen Saise, of Duncansville, and James Toole, of Northumberland. She was aged 72 years, 2 months and 8 days. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Anstandt, of Huntingdon, assisted by Rev. Burrows, of Cassville. Her remains were laid to rest in the River View cemetery. We extend sympathy to all and trust that they, like she, may be prepared for the summons when it comes.

Saltillo.

We need rain in gentle refreshing showers.

A goodly number from this place attended the camp-meeting at Hustontown last Sunday.

It is well to note that the surplus amount of wheat of the U. S. will be in the million bushels.

Mrs. John Kerr, accompanied by her mother-in-law, were visiting at the residence of Henry Hudson last week.

D. E. McClain and family, together with his sister Ida, have returned from their trip to the sea shore.

Several members of the Baptist church at this place expect to attend the Baptist association at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Fairview camp-meeting commences on Wednesday, and as we will have moonlight nights I think it will be very pleasant to attend the night services, returning on the 9.15 train.

Philip Fisher is being visited by his sons Newton, John, Camden and Jesse. They are all Saltillo boys and everybody seems glad to see them at their old home again.

What a pity that men will so delude themselves as to strike. Strikes are not American in my eyes; they favor anarchy and lawlessness, and when workmen (said workmen mostly foreigners) say to the owners of steel plants and railroads, "If you do not pay me my price no other party shall work in my place," I think it is time for all Americans to think well and think long. In my humble opinion I think it is time for legislation to step in and arrange matters between labor and capital.

Friday night burglars entered the post office and general store kept by R. W. Hudson and blew open the safe with dynamite, pried the money drawer out, etc. The explosion of the safe awakened Hunter Brown and wife, who live opposite the store. Mr. Brown thought it rather strange that the proprietors should be in the store between one and two o'clock in the morning and fired his pistol over the store, when the burglars blew the light out and started out the front door. Mr. Brown shot at them several times and they returned the fire twice, but as it was dark there was nobody hurt. Quite a large sum of money had been taken in at the post office during that day, but fortunately none had been left in the store. It is said 30 cents was all they got. Two suspicious looking characters were hanging around the town all day Friday, and at night the above attempt was made to rob the post office and store.

Mill Creek.

The health of the infant son of James Thompson is on the mend.

Frank O'Connor, who has been ill for some time, is able to be about again.

Oscar Himes has been suffering from cutaneous poison. He is convalescent.

Rev. Hart will preach in the Methodist church on Sunday next at 10.30 A. M.

Quite a number of our citizens will enjoy the P. O. S. of A. picnic at Woodvale to-morrow.

Michael Boring and Charles Fultz are delegates in attendance at the Centre Baptist association in Hollidaysburg.

Preaching services will be held in the Lutheran church next Sabbath afternoon by Rev. Anstandt. Communion will also be held.

Subscriptions for the purchase of an addition to the cemetery will be received by the treasurer of the committee, W. H. Stonebraker.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Aug. 27.

Population, 426.

Last consecutive number, 987.

Inmate 575 was paroled on Friday.

The hospital is now awaiting patients.

Blair county sent in a new arrival on Tuesday.

The contingent of visitors this week numbered 109.

Five new inmates were received from Chester county on Saturday last.

No. 196 was returned to the Reformatory for violation of his parole yesterday.

Steward Lang received 15 head of cattle for use in the Reformatory this week.

Keeper Warsing's men are preparing the material for the cement flooring now being laid.

The tin shop has been equipped with a new bench and some new tools and is ready for work.

Steward Lang has canned 80 gal. of tomatoes for Reformatory use and has also put up 10 barrels of pickles.

The foundation for the block of cells in Ward D is being pushed to completion as rapidly as the weather, etc., will permit.

The machinists began the work of overhauling the machinery of the carpenter and tin shops which was damaged by the fire.

Blacksmith Kerstetter spent the week in repairing wheelbarrows and other tools and utensils used around the Reformatory.

The steamer and other paraphernalia of the canning department has been erected in the basement of the storehouse building.

The roof of the outer wall which was destroyed by the fire is now in the hands of the tinners who are putting on the tin-roofing, the carpenters having finished the wooden part.

One of the farm boys met with what might have proved a serious accident the other day. He was hitching up a team when the horse started and threw him to the ground, but were stopped while he was under the wagon. He was soon extricated and is none the worse of the affair.

Edward Smith, No 823, died in the hospital on Tuesday last of hemmorrhage of the brain, aged 21 years. He was sentenced from Huntingdon county on Dec. 23, 1891, on charge of larceny, receiving stolen goods, and breaking and entering with intent, and was received at this institution on Dec. 26, 1891. He was promoted to the First Grade on July 1, 1892, and during his stay of over eight months he had only one report—a neglect—against him. His parents live in New York City, his mother being present at the funeral on Thursday. The remains were interred in the Reformatory cemetery.

PENSIONS.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War Are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted,

Address, **James Tanner,**
ate Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington D. C.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION SALE!

Beginning with May 20th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Silky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Bill and Lumber Yard.

THE RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are pleasant to take, safe and always effectual. A reliable remedy for Biliousness, Blotches on the Face, Bright's Disease, Catarrh, Colic, Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Liver Trouble, Diabetes, Disordered Stomach, Dizziness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Flatulence, Female Complaints, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Hives, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, Liver Troubles, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Rush of Blood to the Head, Sallow Complexion, Scald Head, Scrofula, Nettle Rash, Diseases, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Skin Torpid Liver, Ulcers, Tired Feeling, other symptom or disease that results from impure blood or a failure in the proper performance of their functions by the stomach, liver and intestines. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking one tabule after each meal. A continued use of the Ripans Tabules is the surest cure for obstinate constipation. They contain nothing that can be injurious to the most delicate. 1 gross $2, ½ gross $1.25, ¼ gross 75c., 1-24 gross 15 cents. Sent by mail postage paid. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.
Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings
In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.
Liberal Commission to Agents.
—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—
Half a million already sold.
Address HENRY NEIL, 118 S. 7th St., Phila.

BOOK BINDERY.

Having purchas the well equipped binding establishment of the Brethren Publishing Company, I am prepared to do all kinds of binding substantially and at reasonable prices. Pamphlets, magazines, files, ets., solicited. Old books rebound and made good as new. Orders may be left at the MAPLETON ITEM office where samples of work can be seen.

J. WM. KING,
Opposite Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Aug. 31, 1892

LOCAL NOTES.

—Huntingdon's public schools will open next Tuesday.

—Hon. C. R. McCarthy, of Huntingdon, was in town on Monday.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—T. M. Logan has opened a meat market in the room formerly occupied by I. Wilkey.

—A common cold should not be neglected. Downs' Elixir will cure it For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Miss Lizzie Kitchen, of Altoona, spent a couple days of last week among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. T. W. Frantz, of Huntingdon, visited among friends and relatives in this place during the past week.

—Quite a number of people from this vicinity are attending the Grangers' picnic at Williams' Grove this week.

—Master Ed. McCarl, son of R. N. McCarl, spent some time with his grandfather in the vicinity of Mt. Union.

—Miss Jennie B. Clark, of this place, is spending some time among friends and relatives in Trough Creek valley.

—T. M. Wood and wife spent a part of last week sojourning among friends and relatives in Trough Creek valley.

—A new platform has been laid about the station at this place. A new porch has also been built about the warehouse.

—The second annual picnic of the G. A. R. of this county will be held at Woodvale park Friday, September 30th.

—Lawrence S. Swope, of Orbisonia, spent a couple days of last week among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old sores. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Insurance agents report that more valuable barns have been destroyed by lightning this summer than in any recent summer.

—Mrs. Annie Satler and daughter and Miss Florence Campbell, of Pittsburg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Yocum.

—From the appearance of the old drug stand porch on Tuesday morning it was evident that some one's grape arbor had been raided.

—The Fairview camp-meeting begins to-day, and will continue until September 8th. Excursion rates over East Broad Top railroad.

—E. E. Quarry, of Smith valley, left on Monday for High Bridge, New Jersey, where he expects to spend the winter with his brother.

—John F. Adams, son of Rev. Adams, of Cassville, called on us on Monday. He was on his way to Williamsport, Pa., to attend the Seminary.

—Among the Mountain city visitors to Mapleton during the past week were Mrs. Albert Harris and Mrs. William Hanawalt and children.

—An infant child of Edward Estep died last Thursday morning and was buried Friday afternoon in the cemetery at the U. B. church.

—Archie Dell has of late been making some unusually large eel catches. His latest accomplishment is catching them with the bare hook.

—A number of our people attended the camp-meeting in Trough Creek valley on Sunday. They report the attendance large and the order good.

—Miss May Allen, of Philadelphia, who is visiting among friends in this county, spent last Friday in Mapleton, the guest of Miss Mertie McLaughlin.

—Mrs. V. B. McCarthy and son, of Wilkinsburg, spent a portion of the past week among friends in Mapleton. Mr. McCarthy joined them on Sunday.

—The Democratic congressional conference for this district will meet at Lewistown to-morrow. W. Rush Gillan, of Chambersburg, will probably be the nominee.

—Mrs. Amanda C. Bratton and children, of Harrisburg, are visiting among friends in Mapleton. She spent a portion of last week with her sisters at Johnstown.

—A convention of all EpworthLeagues in the Central Pennsylvania M. E. Conference will be held in Harrisburg, October 25-27. Over 400 delegates are expected to be in attendance.

—A. J. Hertzler and family, of Philadelphia, have been spending a few days among friends and relatives in Mapleton, the guests of S. P. Stubbs' family. They will leave for their home today.

—Charles B. Stevns, the McConnellsburg clothier, will be in Mapleton *Wednesday*, September 7th, to take orders and measurements for fall and winter suits. Mr. Stevens' work needs no recommendation.

—A number of the members of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., of this place, attended the anniversary celebration of Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, of Newton Hamilton, at that place last Thursday.

—The Young Ladies' Aid Society will meet at the home of Miss Linie Wood this afternoon. This change is made in order that the meeting should not conflict with the P. O. S. of A. picnic to-morrow.

—L. M. Speer and wife and I. N. Swope and wife are enjoying the sea breezes and salt baths at Cape May, New Jersey. They are among the excursionists comprising the Juniata Valley Editorial Association.

—The Republican senatorial conference for this district will resume its sittings at Harrisburg to-morrow. It is given out on good authority that Mr. Lovell and Mr. Brewer have decided that there shall be no dead-lock.

—O. C. Houck, of Trough Creek valley, who supplies Broad Top City, Robertsdale and Dudley people with fresh meat, has lately purchased a new vault for his meat wagon, the neatness and cleanliness of which cannot help being admired by his patrons.

—Last Friday evening the remains of Roy Foster, son of George F. and Nora Godard, of Huntingdon, were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church. The child died at 4 o'clock Wednesday evening, of cancer of the kidneys. It was aged 8 months and 23 days.

—The motto of the proprietors of Dr Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—The eighth annual meeting of the Womans' Foreign Missionary Society of Juniata district will be held at Newton Hamilton, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 20 and 21. Questions of interest and importance to the society will be ably discussed. Each society is entitled to two delegates.

—After having shipped a lot of leather, a car load of coal and other supplies to this place and having spent considerable in repairs, Prichett, Baugh & Co. concluded that they would not tan out their Manns Choice stock at the Mapleton tannery, but re-shipped the supplies to Manns Choice. They have since disposed of the Manns Choice site to a firm who will rebuild.

—The annual convention of the Womans' Christian Temperance Union of Huntingdon county will be held at Birmingham, Thursday and Friday, September 1st and 2d. Among those who will be present from a distance is Mrs. Anna Hammer, of Philadelphia, state vice president of the W. C. T. U. Time and space will not permit us to publish the program in full.

—Rev. W. H. Gladden, of Pittsburg, was in town for a short time last Wednesday. Rev. Gladden began his ministerial career at Sherman school house, in Smith valley, and is now an evangelist of very wide reputation. He will conduct a union service at Houtzdale some time in the near future. Two years ago in a service at that place there were over three hundred conversions.

—The Orbisonia *Dispatch* records the fact that Amos L. Smith, of Calvin, and Mrs. Sarah J. Wilt, of Orbisonia, were united in marriage by Rev. W. H. Stevens at Orbisonia on Monday, August 22d. Mr. Smith's actions have been suspicious for some time and now the cause leaks out. The ITEM extends hearty congratulations to the happy couple and wishes them a joyous and long continued journey down the stream of life.

—William Matthews, an employee at the Empire works of the Speer White Sand Co., had his left leg broken between the knee and ankle yesterday afternoon by a stone bounding and striking it which fell from the top of the quarry, weighing about twenty pounds. The stone was started by some of the workmen who were engaged in scraping back loom, etc., above the quarry. Dr. Spangler rendered the necessary surgical treatment.

—At the regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday evening of last week preparations for organizing a Chapter of the Epworth League at this place were completed. The Chapter was christened Hope. R. S. Henderson was elected president and E. G. Rex, secretary. The next meeting will be held on Sunday next at 4 P. M. Any persons wishing to become charter members will please hand their names to Rev. M. L. Smith on Sunday.

—Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., of Newton Hamilton, celebrated their fortieth anniversary on the J. V. C. M. grounds on Thursday last. The day was a beautiful one, although rain threatened to fall during the morning, which tended to keep many from a distance from attending. About 500 people partook of a bountiful dinner prepared for the occasion, after which Mrs. Dr. Gehrett made a short talk on the merits of the Rebekah degree. She was followed by Past Grand Master Dr. C. N. Hickok, of Everett, Pa., who made a brilliant address on Odd Fellowship and the workings of its different branches. The event was a pleasant and successful one, and all departed in the evening with a kindly feeling toward the I. O. O. F. of Newton Hamilton. The band from this place furnished music for the occasion and received much praise for the good music and the amount of it rendered, and for their conduct. They played in all 55 pieces of music.

Jacob Miller.

Jacob Miller, whose death was noted in these columns last week, was born April 11, 1801, in Mifflin county. While he was quite young his parents moved to the farm in Trough Creek valley, on which C. W. Steele now lives. He bought the tract of land on which he died about 1833. He cleared the ground, erected the buildings, and for near sixty years it was the dearest spot on earth to him.

About 1828 he was married to Rachel Dell, of Hare's valley, who died December 22, 1849, aged 40 years, 6 months and 10 days. To this union thirteen children—5 sons and 8 daughters—were born. Three sons and three daughters survive. They are George, Henry and David, and Mrs. Mattie Stever, of this place, Mrs. George Beaty, of Shirley township, and Mrs. Ann Miller, of Blair county.

About 1851 he was again married, to Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor. To this union three sons and three daughters were born, of whom two sons and one daughter survive. They are Gideon, Abram and Miss Judith, all of this vicinity.

Mr. Miller was a man of remarkable powers of endurance. His record as a hunter has never been surpassed in this section. Up to within the past few months nothing delighted him more than to start with his gun on a hunt. His home was always a hospitable place. The immediate canse of his death was a stroke which he received on the previous Monday, from which time he was unconscious. The remains were interred in the family burying ground on the farm, Friday morning, the services being conducted by Rev. M. L. Smith.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letterwritten by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman's Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size, 50c. and $100.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles [illegible] pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price [illegible] cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & [illegible]

An Important Pension Law.

An important pension law has passed the Senate. It provides that those who have, in the time of duty, lost an arm at the shoulder joint or a leg at the hip joint, or who have been totally disabled in the same shall be entitled to a pension of $55 a month; that those who have lost an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, or who shall have been totally disabled in the same, or who shall have lost an arm below the elbow or a leg below the knee, and suffer from total or partial stiffness of the joint, or other cause which makes the stump useless, shall be entitled to a pension of $45 per month, and that those who have lost a hand or foot, or who shall have been totally disabled in the same, shall be entitled to a pension ot $36.00 per month. No fees whatever are to be paid to the pension attorneys or claim agents under this act.

P. O. S. of A. Picnic.

The second annual picnic of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of this county will be held at Woodvale park, Thursday, September 1st.

Refreshments will be served on the ground by Washington Camp, No. 650, of Broad Top City.

Train accommodations are as follows:

Train will leave Mount Union at 8.25 A. M., stopping only at Rockhill, Three Springs and Saltillo. A train will also leave Goshorn (Shade Gap branch) at 8.15 A. M., connecting with special train from Mt. Union. The regular train, No. 4, will connect with seashore express, stopping at all stations except Rockhill, Three Springs and Saltillo.

Returning leave Woodvale at 4.15 and 9.30 P. M. Passengers for Shade Gap and Goshorn must take the 4.15 train, as no other train will run out on the branch later. Fare 25 cents for the round trip from all stations except Robertsdale; from there 10 cents.

New Orleans and Pittsburg express west, will stop at Mt. Union, Mapleton and Huntingdon on night of picnic.

Positively no fakirs allowed on the grounds.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Death has again visited our order. It has fallen to the lot of Brother Albert White to obey the summons. Brother White was the second member initiated in Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. July 23, 1887. Died at the home of his sister, Mrs. I. N. Swope, Aug. 23, 1892. He was the second of our number to respond to the Heavenly roll call. Having been a faithful and worthy member it is fitting that we express our sympathy for the bereaved, our sorrow for the loss we sustained and our submission to the will of the Master; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother White our lodge has lost one of its members who was a willing worker and one in whom the principles of our order were made part of his life. In him we had a true friend, at all times loving, true to his God, his family and the order.

Resolved, That we, as a lodge, sincerely sympathize with the sorrow stricken widow left with a large family of children. God hath promised to be "a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless," and to Him we would commend them for consolation, knowing He is too wise to err and to good to be unkind. He will comfort the distressed, bind up the broken hearts, and heal the wounds which affliction may cause.

Resolved, That in memory of our departed brother the hall and charter be draped and the members wear the badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our deceased brother. that they be entered on the minutes of this lodge and published in the Mapleton ITEM and Lewistown *Gazette*.

THOS. M. LOGAN,
JAS. H. HOOPER,
A. C. FISHER,
M. L. REX,
DAVID SHORE,
Committee.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your kidneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at 50c. per bottle.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so will change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug. 31-tf.

It is Entirely Too Hot

to go into details concerning the goods that we have in stock, but we would say that we are still headquarters for all kinds of goods in their season.

Now is the Tme

that you want light Satteens, Challies, Lawns, Etc., for dress goods, a good Fan to keep you cool, and such eatables as Rice, Tapioca, Oatflake, Etc. You can get them right here.

You Can Get

more substantial articles, in fact anything you want. If we haven't got what you want we can get it for you on short notice. Thanking you for your patronage, I am,

Yours to Please,

A. B. Gillam.

I am Getting Ready for a

CLEARING-UP SALE.

Which will begin August 3d.

Summer Goods. If you want Bargains in Summer Goods call in first, and of course you will get the pick.

Ginghams, Challies. Drees Ginghrms and Challies from five cents up.

Oxford Ties, Slippers. Oxford Ties can be worn for two months yet, and so it is with Slippers, but I have decided to close them out at 20 per cent. reduction.

Boys' Clothing. We have lately received a large invoice in Boys' Clothing, which we will sell at astonishingly low prices. Suits as low as $1.25.

Etc., Etc. Quite a lot of things when we come to cleaning up, which we will sell at a bargain.

All Summer Goods MUST GO.

T. M. Logan.

DESERT DANGERS.

Perishing From Thirst in the Great Colorado Plain.

Sand Storms That Deal Death All Along Their Route.

The great Colorado Desert, which forms a part of San Diego County, Cal., recently allured three prospectors to their death. These men, who were seeking gold, died within a few thousand yards of an abundant water supply, simply because they made a slight miscalculation as to what was needed to carry them safely over the hot, dry, treacherous desert plains. One of their stampeded mules died at the edge of the water pool. The other mules were found alive. The bodies of the men were found not far apart, as they had fallen when overcome by the death weakness. This is only one of the thousands of instances of the terrible possibilities of a death from thirst in these Western deserts.

During the summer their average daily temperature is over 110 degrees. The air is absolutely dry, and a strong man cannot count on living unless he gets water at least every six hours. Cloth covered canteens, containing several gallons of water are usual receptacles used in desert marching, and five quarts a day will keep a man feeling pretty comfortable. A great danger in desert marching is the liability of finding water holes where the night's encampment is to be made, dried up. Years ago General Canby marched a brigade or so across a forty-five mile stretch of desert in Colorado. The water holes along the route were dry, and for many hours the troops were without water. A number of the men died en route, and many others were carried along in army wagons at death's door physically. The utmost exertion of the officers were needed to keep the men from lying down and dying. All the dogs of the command died on this awful trip, their bodies swelling to twice the natural size before death ensued. Upon reaching the Grand River after an all-day march, the thirst-stricken troops were allowed to drink all the water they desired.

The symptoms of approaching death from thirst are an overwhelming lassitude which rapidly increases. A kind of film forms over the eye and partially obscures the vision. The mouth, tongue and throat become parched, the tongue feeling like a corn cob, as it grows dry and hard. Hallucinations flit through the brain until the weakness becomes so great that unconsciousness follows and death soon ensues, as the unwatered blood thickens and interferes with the functions of the heart. Men have been known to go without water for forty-eight hours, but the conditions were different from those of the desert. A San Francisco sailor, who was taken from a water-logged ship, had been without water for fourteen days, save such scanty supply as he could lick from the spars in the form of accumulated dew. When found, this man's throat was actually closed up, and before an entrance to his stomach was obtained by proper medical means, the poor castaway died.

When it comes to a question between the dangers of desert or sea, the natives in these parts much prefer the sea as being safer than the desert. Winds on the desert can be as fatal in effect as the veriest hurricane on record. A long continued sand-storm deals death all along its route. This sand is so oppressive to section hands of trans-continental railroads, that they wear goggles for the protection of their eyes. The sides of telegraph poles exposed to the prevailing desert winds are literally eaten out by the constant friction, and the station windows on the windy side are quickly turned into ground glass by these sand blasts. In crossing a desert a freight car containing supplementary water tanks is attached to the locomotive. Stationary water tanks are unknown quantity on the deserts except in rare instances.—[New York Tribune.

Perilous Riding on the Iron Horse.

"Did you ever ride on a locomotive?" asked O. G. Haskins. "I tried it once and have no desire to repeat the experiment. It was out in Colorado, where you sometimes run so close to bottomless chasms that you could drop your hat into them, and make turns so short and sudden that it nearly disjoints your spinal vertebrae. The master mechanic was an old friend of mine and gave me permission to ride over the road on the engine of the lightning express. The engineer did not appear to fancy my presence much, but treated me civilly. We were behind time, the night was black as Erebus, and a terific thunder storm was raging. The engineer was determined to go in on time, and the way he rushed around those curves and across canyons was enough to make a man's hair turn gray.

"The peculiar thing about these mountain engines is that they do not take a curve like any other vehicle. They go plunging straight ahead until you feel sure that they are clear of the track and suspended in mid-air, and then shoot around and leave you to wonder by what miracle you have been saved. The trucks take the curve in the orthodox manner, but the superstructure is so arranged that it consumes more time in making the turn. With the lightning playing about the mountain peaks and half disclosing the frightful gorges and swollen torrents, the great iron leviathan swaying and plunging around this slippery, serpentine track, I first realized the perils of railway travel and the responsibility of the sullen man who kept his hand on the throttle and his eye on the track. I stood with my heart in my throat, admiring his nerve, but not envying him his job. At the first stop I clambered back into the coach and stayed there.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

By Rail to a Star.

In a recent lecture on "Fixed Stars" Dr. David Gill wanted to give an illustration of the distance to Centauri. This is what he said: "We shall suppose that some wealthy directors, for want of outlet for their energy and capital, construct a railway to Centauri. We shall neglect, for the present, the engineering difficulties—a mere detail—and suppose them overcome and the railway open for traffic. We shall go further, and suppose that the directors have found the construction of such a railway to have been peculiarly easy, and that the proprietors of interstellar space had not been exorbitant in their terms for right of way. Therefore, with a view to encouraging traffic, the directors had made the fare exceedingly moderate, viz., first-class at two cents per 100 miles. Desiring to take advantage of these facilities, a gentleman, by way of providing himself with small change for the journey, buys up the national debt of England and a few other countries, and, presenting himself at the office, demands a first-class single to Centauri. For this he tenders in payment the scrip of the national debt of England, which just covers the cost of his ticket; but at this time the national debt from little wars had been run up from $3,500,000,000 to 5,500,000,000. Having taken his seat, it occurred to him to ask, 'At what rate do you travel?'

"'Sixty miles an hour, sir, including stoppages,' is the answer.

"'Then when shall we reach Centauri?'

"'In 48,663,000 years, sir.'"—[Boston Globe.

The Birds Whose Nests Men Eat.

In the Andaman Islands the important work of edible birds' nest collecting is reported to be over for the season. The swifts arrive in the islands toward the end of November, but they take their time in building the nests, which are formed from a gelatinous secretion from the salivary glands of those beautiful members of the swallow tribe.

If there has been a wet December the first crop of nests is generally a poor one, being soiled by the damp and drippings from the roofs of the caves. Collectors, however, begin in January to go round the islands to the different caves in an open boat. The best quality resemble pure isinglass, and are worth their weight in silver. Afterward there are two other collections. The caves in which the nests are found are scattered about the islands; some are far inland, others in rocks concealed in mangrove swamps.—[London News.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

QUERY.

There's a dark little maid that always sighs
For hair with a golden splendor,
And a lily forehead and hands and eyes
Like violets blue and tender.

There's a fair little maid, and naught, she knows,
But coal-black hair would content her,
With lips and cheeks like a rich red rose,
And eyes like a pansy's centre.

But suppose some fairy would let them trade,
Or change them into each other,
Oh! what would become of each little maid
And what would she say to her mother?

—[Youth's Companion

ANIMALS WITH HUMAN VOICES.

A species of crow in India has a note which exactly resembles the human voice in loud laughing.

The laughing jackass, when warning his feathered mates that daybreak is at hand, utters a cry resembling a group of boys shouting, whooping and laughing in a wild chorus.

The nightjar has a cry like one lamenting in distress.

Among birds that have the power of imitation the parrot is the best; but, as a matter of fact, its voice is decidedly inferior to that of the other mynah, a species of starling. Curiously enough the male bird speaks in a high, clear tone, like that of a child, while the female has a gruff voice.

Another bird, the morepork of Australia, is frequently heard demanding more pork, in a clear, stentorian voice.

The whip-poor-will also demands his punishment in a distinct imitation of the human voice, and the command of the guinea fowl to come back could easily be mistaken for a human voice.

Coming to the quadrupeds, the cries of none approach more closely that of the human voice than those of the seals when lamenting the loss or capture of their young.

The cry of a wounded hare resembles that of a child in distress.—[Yankee Blade.

A YACHTING CAT AND HIS ANTICS.

It was surprising to see how quickly Middy made himself at home. He acted as if he had always been at sea. He was never seasick, no matter how rough it was or how uncomfortable any of the rest of us were. He roamed wherever he wanted to, all over the boat. At meal-times he came to the table with the rest, sat up on a valise and lapped his milk and took what bits of food were given him, as if he had eaten that way all his life. When the sails were hoisted it was his especial joke to jump upon the main-gaff and be hoisted with it; and once he stayed on his perch till the sail was at the masthead. One of us had to go aloft and bring him down. When we had come to anchor and everything was snug for the night he would come on deck and scamper out on the main-boom, and race from there to the bowsprit end as fast as he could gallop, then climb, monkey-fashion, half way up the masts, and drop back to the deck or dive down into the cabin and run riot among the berths.

One day, as we were jogging along under a pleasant southwest wind, and everybody was lounging and dozing after dinner, we heard the Bos'n call out, "Stop that, you fellows!" and a moment after, "I tell you, quit—or I'll come up and make you!"

We opened our lazy eyes to see what was the matter, and there sat the Bos'n, down in the cabin, close to the companionway, the tassel of his knitted cap coming nearly up to the combings of the hatch; and on the deck outside sat Middy, digging his claws into the tempting yarn, and occasionally going deep enough to stratch the Bos'n's scalp. When night came and we were all settled down in bed, it was Middy's almost invariable custom to go the rounds of all the berths, to see if we were properly tucked in, and to end his inspection by jumping into the captain's bed, treading himself a comfortable nest there among the blankets, and curling himself down to sleep. It was his own idea to select the captain's berth as the only proper place in which to turn in.—[St. Nicholas.

Cotton-seed meal yields sugar that is 15 times sweeter than cane-sugar.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A man is made over every seven years.

The spectroscope shows air and water on Mars.

It is believed that nickel carbon is soon to play an important part in metallurgy.

The Krupp works at Essen, Germany, recently turned out a gun that can propel a ball fifteen miles.

In one day the human body generates enough heat to melt 40 pounds of ice and raise it to boiling heat.

An astronomer has made the discovery that if the sun should explode it would be 14 years before we could hear the sound.

Lake steamers are to be run between Duluth, Minn., and Buffalo, N. Y., at a rate of 19 miles an hour; each boat will cost $400,000.

When seeds are at their best and the conditions for germination good it is surprising how long a way a little weight will go. As many as 5000 plants have been obtained from a single ounce of onion seed.

James Morris, a Scotch chemist, has taken up the subject of producing gems artificially, and, by the latest accounts, has succeeded in making colorless sapphires, which are very hard, infusible and insoluble. By subsequent treatment a sapphire-blue tinge has been communicated to them.

The things that taste the best are the things that have no taste at all—pure water and pure air. We soon get tired of things that taste good—no matter how good they may taste. Hence it was a most beneficent thing that air and water, which are our perpetual necessaries, were made tasteless.

Crude oil has been successfully used in burning brick at Jacksonville, Ill. The fixtures used consist of a steam boiler, burners, pipe and storage tank. Safety valves are arranged at each corner of the kilns, so the oil can be turned off on any side when anything goes wrong. Two men are required to tend a kiln, as compared with four or five when wood was used. Oil is said to have been burned in this manner for two years with success.

A chimney-piece carved from wood over six thousand years old has recently been erected in a house in Edinburgh. The wood, an oak tree, was found in a sand pit at Musselburg, thirteen feet below the surface. Professor Geikie of the geology chair of the University of Edinburgh, after personally examing the strata in which the oak was found, said the tree, which was five feet nine inches in diameter, must be at least six thousand years old, and describes it as a relic of neolithic man. It was in a fine state of preservation, due to the sand, and was easily workable.

Good Results From Yawning.

In certain affections of the throat, such as acute pharyngitis, catarrh of the eustachian tube with pain in the ear, a Swiss confrere says that he obtains excellent results from making the patients yawn several times a day. It produces, it seems, almost instantaneous relief; the symptoms rapidly subside, and the earache disappears. Frequently the affection is cut short by this novel treatment. Yawning produces, as every one knows, a considerable distention of the muscles of the pharynx, constituting a kind of massage, and under this influence the cartilaginous portion of the eustachian tube contracts, expelling into the pharynx the mucosities there collected. According to M. Naegeli, yawning is much more efficacious for affections of the tube than the methods of Valsalva or Politzer, and is more rational than the insufflation of air, which is often difficult to perform properly.—[Medical Record.

Mourning Colors.

Black is the most universal mourning color in Europe, but there are a few exceptions. For instance, in Russia black is never used for covering coffins, the cloth being of a pink shade when the deceased is a child or young person, a crimson color for women and brown for widows. Italians do not use black cloth, white being used in the case of a child and purple velvet in the case of adults.—[Chicago Times.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Emperor of China recently began to learn the English language.

MARSHAL MCMAHON, ex-President of France, although eighty-two years old, is as robust as at fifty.

JONAS WOLFE, the newly elected Governor of the Chicasaw Nation, is a full blooded Indian and can speak no English.

FRANCIS LONG, one of the few survivors of the Greely Relief Expedition, is assigned to duty on Mr. Dunn's staff in New York.

BARON FAIRFAX is a practicing physician in Virginia, but he does not mount his coronet upon his prescriptions or put his lordly coat-of-arms upon his bills.

MULEY HASSAN, Sultan of Morocco, has a dash of Irish blood in his veins, his great-grandmother having been a blue-eyed daughter of the Emerald Isle.

MRS. HETTY GREEN'S millions number thirty-two. Mrs. Green is fifty-five years old and is the daughter of a New Bedford whaler, who left her $9,000,000.

ERNEST LONGFELLOW, son of the poet, is tall, somewhat slender, and has a few streaks of gray in his thick, dark hair. He is said to look much as his famous father did in his young days.

WILLIAM T. ADAMS (Oliver Optic) has written altogether more than 100 books for boys, and is now busy at work with another. Mr. Adams is seventy, but well enough preserved to last thirty years to come.

THE oldest member in the House of Commons is Charles Villiers. He is ninety years old, and has been in Parliament fifty-seven years, though in this matter he is beaten by Mr. Gladstone, who came in 1833.

PROFESSOR PETER E. TARPY, prominent in New York's journalistic, educational and political circles, has just had a grand banquet given in his honor by some of the most distinguished residents of the Metropolis.

A FINE specimen of the educated colored man is Doctor Blyden, the Liberian Minister to England. He is six feet tall and well proportioned. He is the author of several books and holds a number of honorary college degrees.

TAINE, the famous French author, is devoted to cats. He likes to sit with one in his lap, and often kneels before a chair in which one of these creatures is lying and talks to it affectionately. He has also composed sonnets to them.

ANDREW H. BURKE, who has just been renominated for Governor by the Republicans of North Dakota, was once a New York newsboy. He was a homeless, barefooted orphan when he secured his first situation as an errand boy thirty-five years ago.

THREE of General S. Boliver Buckner's staff of Confederate officers afterward became Bishops in the Episcopal Church. Lieutenant-Colonel Galleher rose to be Bishop of Louisiana, Captain Elliott to be Bishop of Texas, and Captain Harrison to be Bishop of a northern diocese.

A MOTHER'S LOSS.

Three Children Killed by a Rattlesnake, the Fourth Drowned.

A Madison County (Ga.) farmer named Wilson went to the mill, leaving his wife and four children contented and happy. Two hours later he returned to find his wife lying on the floor insensible, with the four dead children about her.

When restored to consciousness the mother said she had taken the baby to the spring, leaving the other children in the house. Hearing their cries she put the baby down and hurried back to the house, where she found two dead, the other dying.

The living one said they had been poking their fingers through a crack in the floor and a hen had been picking at them.

The mother went back to the spring after her baby and found it had fallen in the spring and been drowned. The third child had died when she got back to the house and the mother swooned away. Investigation showed that the supposed hen was a rattlesnake.

A TRAIN ROBBER KILLED.

Cornered by a Posse in a Swamp, He Dies Game.

Eugene Bunch, a notorious outlaw and train robber, has been shot and killed near Franklin, La., by a posse.

Bunch and another of the gang, Colonel Hapgood, were surrounded in a dense swamp near Honey Island, on the Pearl River. Bunch, who had sworn never to be taken alive, showed fight and was riddled with bullets. He died game and fired three shots at the posse, none of which took effect. Hapgood surrendered and was quickly made a captive. The rewards outstanding for Bunch's capture, dead or alive, aggregated $3000. Detective Jackson, who led the posse, is the man who captured Joe Jackson and Rube Smith of the Burrows gang of train robbers and broke up the gang. He has done nothing but hunt train robbers for the Southern Express Company for five years.

EUROPE'S TORRID WAVE.

Partial Destruction of a Village Caused by the Heat.

A dispatch from Luzerne, Switzerland, says: "The intense heat has caused a fall of ice from the glacier in the valley to the Visp, which almost destroyed the village of Tasch, near Zermat."

A Vienna correspondent says that the heat has caused numerous forest fires and has injured field crops, especially in Hungary, but that the vintage prospects are very fine.

A Paris correspondent says: "The heat snapped a rail at the Bourget goods station, causing the telescoping of a train. The driver and stoker of the engine were crushed to death."

During the manœuvres of the Tours (France) Garrison two soldiers died from the effects of the heat and 200 had to be sent to the hospital.

CATTLE THIEVES SHOT.

Three of the Brock Band Killed in Utah by One Man.

Three of the notorious Brock gang of cattle thieves have been killed by one man near West Water, Utah, just north of the Colorado line. W. E. Davis came upon the band early in the morning. He was alone, but shot with such good effect that three of the band were killed, and Brock himself was shot through the head and mortally wounded.

THE official reports say that the French wheat crop for the year will be 110,000,000 hectolitres—that is, much bigger than the average. As the average consumption in France is 123,000,000 hectolitres, 13,000,000 will have to be imported to meet the year's demands.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Seraphic Postures and Human Imperfections."

TEXT. *"With twain he covered his face, with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly."*—Isaiah vi., 2.

In a hospital of leprosy good King Uzziah had died, and the whole land was shadowed with solemnity, and theological and prophetic Isaiah was thinking about religious things, as one is apt to do in time of great national bereavement, and forgetting the presence of his wife and two sons, who made up his family, he had a dream, not like the dreams of ordinary character, which generally come from indigestion, but a vision most instructive, and under the touch of the hand of the Almighty.

The place—the ancient temple; building—grand, awful, majestic. Within that temple a throne higher and grander than that occupied by any czar, or sultan or emperor On that throne the eternal Christ. In lines surrounding that throne the brightest celestials, not the cherubim, but higher than they; the most exquisite and radiant of the heavenly inhabitants, the seraphim. They are called burners because they look like fire. Lips of fire, eyes of fire, feet of fire. In addition to the features and the limbs, which suggest a human being, there are pinions, which suggest the lightest, the swiftest, the most buoyant and most inspiring of all intelligent creation—a bird. Each seraph had six wings, each two of the wings for a different purpose. Isaiah's dream quivers and flashes with these pinions. Now folded, now spread, now beaten in locomotion. "With twain he covered his feet, with twain he covered his face, and with twain he did fly."

The probability is that these wings were not all used at once. The seraph standing there near the throne overwhelmed at the insignificance of the paths his feet had trodden as compared with the paths trodden by the feet of God, and with the lameness of his locomotion amounting almost to decrepitude as compared with the divine velocity, with feathery veil of angelic modesty hides the feet. "With twain he did cover his feet."

Standing there overpowered by the overmatching splendors of God's glory, and unable longer with the eyes to look upon them, and wishing those eyes shaded from the insufferable glory, the pinions gather over the countenance. "With twain he did cover the face." Then as God tells this seraph to go to the farthest outpost of immensity on message of light and love and joy, and get back before the first anthem, it does not take the seraph a great while to spread himself upon the air with unimagined celerity; one stroke of the wing equal to ten thousand leagues of air. "With twain he did fly."

The most practical and useful lesson for you and me, when we see the seraph spreading his wings over the feet, is a lesson of humility at imperfection. The brightest angels of God are so far beneath God that He charges them with folly. The seraph so far beneath God, and we so far beneath the seraph in service we ought to be plunged in humility, utter and complete. Our feet, how laggard they have been in the divine service! Our feet, how many missteps they have taken! Our feet, in how many paths of worldliness and folly they have walked!

Neither God nor seraph intended to put any dishonor upon that which is one of the masterpieces of Almighty God—the human foot. Physiologist and anatomist are overwhelmed at the wonders of its organization. "The Bridgewater Treatise," written by Sir Charles Bell, on the wisdom and goodness of God, as illustrated in the human hand, was a result of the $40,000 bequeathed in the last will and testament of the Earl of Bridgewater for the encouragement of Christian literature. The world could afford to forgive his eccentricities, though he had two dogs seated at his table, and though he put six dogs alone in an equipage drawn by four horses and attended by two footmen.

With his large bequest inducing Sir Charles Bell to write so valuable a book on the wisdom of God in the structure of the human hand, the world could afford to forgive his oddities. And the world could now afford to have another Earl of Bridgewater, however idiosyncratic, if he would induce some other Sir Charles Bell to write a book on the wisdom and goodness of God in the construction of the human foot—the articulation of its bones, the lubrication of its joints, the gracefulness of its lines, the ingenuity of its cartilages, the delicacy of its veins, the rapidity of its muscular contraction, the sensitiveness of its nerves.

I sound the praises of the human foot. With that we halt or climb or march. It is the foundation of the physical fabric. It is the base of a God poised column. With it the warrior braces himself for battle. With it the orator plants himself for eulogium. With it the toiler reaches his work. With it the outraged stamps his indignation. Its loss an irreparable disaster. Its health an invaluable equipment. If you want to know its value, ask the man whose foot paralysis hath shriveled, or machinery hath crushed, or surgeon's knife hath amputated. The Bible honors it. Especial care, "Lest thou dash thy foot against a stone;" "he will not suffer thy foot to be moved;" "thy feet shall not stumble." Especial charge, "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God." Especial peril, "Their feet shall slide in due time." Connected with the world's dissolution, "He shall set one foot on the sea and the other on the earth."

Give me the history of your foot and I will give you the history of your lifetime. Tell me up what steps it hath gone, down what declivities, and in what roads and in what directions, and I will know more about you than I want to know. None of us could endure the scrutiny. Our feet not always in paths of God. Sometimes in paths of worldliness. Our feet, a divine and glorious machinery for usefulness and work, so often making missteps, so often going in the wrong direction. God knowing every step, the patriarch saying, "Thou settest a print on the heels of my feet." Crimes of the hand, crimes of the tongue, crimes of the eye, crimes of the ear not worse than the crimes of the foot. Oh, we want the wings of humility to cover the feet. Ought we not to go into self abegnation before the all searching, all scrutinizing, all trying eye of God? The seraphs do. How much more we? "With twain he covered the feet."

All this talk about the dignity of human nature is braggadocio and a sin. Our nature started at the hand of God regal, but it has been pauperized. There is a well in Belgium which once had very pure water, and it was stoutly masoned with stone and brick; but that well afterward became the centre of the battle of Waterloo. At the opening of the battle the soldiers with their sabers compelled the gardener. William Von Kylsom, to draw water out of the well for them, and it was very pure water.

But the battle raged, and three hundred dead and half dead were flung into the well for quick and easy burial, so that the well of refreshment became the well of death, and long after people looked down into the well, and they saw the bleached skulls, but no water. So the human soul was a well of [illegible] but the armies of sin have fought slain, and it has become a well of skeletons. Dead hopes, dead resolutions, dead opportunities, dead ambitions. An abandoned well unless Christ shall reopen and purify and fill it as the well of Belgium never was. Unclean, unclean!

Another seraphic posture in the text, "With twain he covered the face." That means reverence Godward. Never so much irreverence abroad in the world as to-day. You see it in the defaced statuary, in the cutting out of figures from fine paintings, in the chipping of monuments for a memento, in the fact that a military guard must stand at the graves of Grant and Garfield, and that old shade trees must be cut down for firewood, though fifty George P. Morrises beg the woodmen to spare the tree, and that calls a corpse a cadaver, and that speaks of death as going over to the majority, and substitutes for the reverent terms, father and mother, "the old man" and "the old woman," and finds nothing impressive in the ruins of Baalbec or the columns of Karnac, and sees no difference in the Sabbath from any other days except it allows more dissipation, and reads the Bible in what is called higher criticism, making it not the Word of God, but a good book with some fine things in it. Irreverence never so much abroad. How many take the name of God in vain, how many trivial things said about the Almighty. Not willing to have God in the world, they roll up an idea of sentimentality and humanitarianism and impudence and imbecility and call it God. No wings of reverence over the face, no taking off of shoes on holy ground. You can tell from the way they talk they could have made a better world than this, and that the God of the Bible shocks every sense of propriety. They talk of the love of God in a way that shows you they believe it does not make any difference how bad a man is here, he will come in at the shining gate. They talk of the love of God in such a way which shows you they think it is a general jail delivery for all the abandoned and the scoundrelism of the universe. No punishment hereafter for any wrong done here.

The Bible gives two descriptions of God, and they are just opposite, and they are both true. In one place the Bible says God is love. In another place the Bible says God is a consuming fire. The explanation is plain as plain can be. God through Christ is love. God out of Christ is fire. To win the one and to escape the other we have only to throw ourselves, body, mind and soul into Christ's keeping. "No," says Irreverance, "I want no atonement, I want no pardon, I want no intervention; I will go up and face God, and I will challenge Him, and I will defy Him, and I will ask Him what He wants to do with me." So the finite confronts the infinite, so a tack hammer tries to break a thunderbolt, so the breath of human nostrils defies the everlasting God, while the hierarchs of heaven bow the head and bend the knee as the King's chariot goes by, and the archangel turns away because he cannot endure the splendor, and the chorus of all the empires of heaven comes in with full diapason, "Holy, holy, holy!"

Reverence for sham, reverence for the old merely because it is old, reverence for stupidity however learned, reverence for incapacity, however finely inaugurated, I have none. But we want more reverence for God, more reverence for the sacraments, more reverence for the Bible, more reverence for the pure, more reverence for the good. Reverence a characteristic of all great natures. You hear it in the roll of the master oratorios. You see it in the Raphaels and Titians and Ghirlandijos. You study it in the architecture of the Aholiabs and Christopher Wrens. Do not be flippant about God. Do not joke about death. Do not make fun of the Bible. Do not deride the Eternal. The brightest and mightiest seraph cannot look unabashed upon Him. Involuntarily the wings come up. "With twain he covered his face."

Another seraphic posture in the text. The seraph must not always stand still. He must move and it must be without clumsiness. There must be celerity and beauty in the movement. "With twain he did fly." Correction, exhilaration. Correction at our slow gait, for we only crawl in the service when we ought to fly at the divine bidding. Exhilaration in the fact that the soul has wings as the seraphs have wings. What is a wing? An instrument of locomotion. They may not be like seraph's wing, they may not be like bird's wing, but the soul has wings. God says so. "He shall mount up on wings as eagles." We are made in the divine image, and God has wings. The Bible says so. "Healing in His wings." "Under the shadow of His wings." "Under whose wings thou hast come to trust." We have folded wing now, wounded wing, broken wing, bleeding wing, caged wing. Aye! I have it now, Caged within bars of bone and under curtains of flesh, but one day to be free. I hear the rustle of pinions in Seagrave's poem, which we often sing:

Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings.

I hear the rustle of pinions in Alexander Pope's stanza, which says.

I mount, I fly;
O Death, where is thy victory?

A dying Christian not long ago cried out, "Wings, wings, wings!" The air is full of them, coming and going, coming and going. You have seen how the dull, sluggish chrysalid becomes the bright butterfly; the dull, and the stupid, and the lethargic turned into the alert and the beautiful. Well, my friends, in this world we are in the chrysalid state. Death will unfurl the wings. Oh, if we could only realize what a grand thing it will be to get rid of the old clod of a body and mount the heavens, neither seagull nor lark nor albatross nor falcon nor condor pitching from highest range of Andes, so buoyant or so majestic of stroke.

See that eagle in the mountain nest. It looks so sick, so ragged feathered, so worn out and so half asleep. Is that eagle dying? No, The ornithologist will tell you it is molting season with that bird. Not dying, but molting. You see that Christian sick and weary and worn out and seeming about to expire on what is called his deathbed. The world says he is dying. I say it is the molting season for his soul—the body dropping away, the celestial pinions coming on. Not dying, but molting. Molting out of darkness and sin and struggle into glory and into God. Why do you not shout? Why do you sit shivering at the thought of death and trying to hold back and wishing you could stay here forever, and speak of departure as though the subject were filled with skeletons and the varnish of coffins, and as though you preferred lame foot to swift wing?

O people of God, let us stop playing the fool and prepare for rapturous flight. When your soul stands on the verge of this life and there are vast precipices beneath and sapphired domes above, which way will you fly? Will you swoop or will you soar! Will you fly downward or will you fly upward? Everything on the wing this morning bidding us aspire. Holy Spirit on the wing. Angel of the new covenant on the wing. Time on the wing, flying away from us. Eternity on the wing, flying toward us. Wings, wings, wings!

Live so near to Christ that when you are dead people standing by your lifeless body will not soliloquize, saying: "What a disappointment life was to him; how averse he was to departure; what a pity it was he had to die; what an awful calamity." Rather [illegible] sign more pain, something that will indicate that it was a happy exit—the clearance from oppressive quarantine, the cast off chrysalid, the molting of the faded and useless and the ascent from malarial valleys to bright, shining mountain tops, and be led to say as they stand there contemplating your humility and your reverence in life and your happiness in death, "With twain he covered the feet, with twain he covered the face, with twain he did fly." Wings! Wings! Wings!

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 4.

Lesson Text: "Philip Preaching at Samaria," Acts viii., 5-25—Golden Text: Acts viii., 5—Commentary.

5. "Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them." By comparing verses 4, 12, 25 with this verse we obtain considerable light as to what was preached in those days; the Word, the Gospel, Christ, the things concerning the kingdom; and if we compare chapters ii., 28; x., 36, 32, 43; xvii., 18, 32, we will find that their preaching included repentance, forgiveness, peace, resurrection and judgment.

6. "And the people with one accord gave heed." Just eleven times in this book do we find the phrase "with one accord" (i., 14; ii., 1, 46; iv., 24; v., 12; vii., 57; viii., 6; xii., 20; xv., 25; xviii., 12; xix., 29); and only once elsewhere in the New Testament is the word used (Rom. xv., 6, R. V). Seven times in the Acts it is "one accord" for good, and these seven make a most profitable study. It is the manifest power of the Holy Spirit.

7. "Many taken with palsies and that were lame were healed." These, in addition to the unclean spirits which were cast out, are a sample of the miracles wrought by God through Philip, which constrained the people to give heed to his words.

8. "And there was great joy in that city." This is always the result of receiving Jesus. Those who believe—that is, receive—Him (John i., 12) will be filled with joy and peace (Rom. xv., 13), and it is His pleasure that we should be full of joy (John xv., 11; xvi., 24).

9. "But there was a certain man called Simon giving out that himself was some great one." The adversary is always busy, and you can always recognize him by the prominence he gives himself. This is the spirit of antichrist. See Dan. viii., 11, 25; xi., 36; Luke iv., 6, 7. The spirit of Jesus is to abase self and honor God (John viii., 28, 30; xvii., 4).

10. "To whom they all gave heed, from the least to the greatest, saying, This man is the great power of God." A great following is no proof that a man is right, nor are few followers necessarily an evidence that a man is wrong. Consider Noah, Jeremiah and the prophets, and think of Jesus Himself (John vi., 66).

11. "He had bewitched them with sorceries." So it has been, is and will be till Jesus comes. Jesus speaks of signs by false teachers in the last days that shall if possible deceive the elect (Math. xxiv., 24), and we read in Rev. xiii., 3, 8, of multitudes worshiping the beast, and in II Thess. ii., 7-12 of those who prefer a lie to the truth.

12. "But when they believed Philip preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized, both men and women." The reception of the truth is the cure for all deception. They not only heard, but they received the truth, or rather they received Jesus, who is the truth (John xiv., 6; I John v., 11, 12.) The entrance of the word giveth light (Ps. cxix., 130.)

13. "Then Simon himself believed also; and when he was baptized he continued with Philip." The power of God is able to break the hardest heart. Some doubt whether this was a real case of true conversion or not. We shall meet him again, but now observe that he believed, was baptized and continued.

14, 15. "Peter and John prayed for them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost." Word having reached Jerusalem of the great work going on in Samaria, Peter and John were sent to help, and inasmuch as they had received the word, they give themselves to prayer that they may now receive the Holy Spirit.

16. "For as yet He was fallen upon none of them; only they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus." Having believed and been baptized they were consequently saved (Mark xvi., 16; John i., 12; iii., 16; v., 24.) But we are saved to serve and live unto God (I Thess. i., 9; II Cor. v., 15), and for this life and service we need the special gift of the Holy Spirit, which so few care about.

17. "Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." So also at Ephesus Paul laid his hands on twelve men who had believed and they received the Holy Ghost and prophesied (chapter xix., 6, 7). There is evidently a gift of the Spirit for saved people for service of which we hear comparatively little; and yet there is a plain command to "Be filled with the Spirit" (Eph. v., 18). See the way in Luke xi., 13.

18, 19. "Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands he may receive the Holy Ghost." We now return to Simon, of whom we read in verse 13 that he believed, was baptized and continued with Philip wondering and beholding. And now he offers money that he may obtain this power to confer the spirit. He does not seek power to serve God in humility (xx., 19), but rather seeks to be a great one and have power to give.

20. "Thy money perish with thee because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." He did not know Isaiah lv., 1, nor Luke xi., 13, and yet he was like a great many even now who think that by doing so much or giving so much they can obtain gifts from God. Many members of churches seem not to understand the grace of God (Rom. iii., 4; Eph. i., 6, 7)

21. "Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter, for thy heart is not right in the light of God." If he had no part in Christ he was not saved; but if Peter meant that he had no part in this gift of the Holy Spirit, he was just in the condition in which most of our church members are, and in reference to serving God his heart was not right.

22. "Repent therefore of this thy wickedness; and pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee." Praise God for His forgiveness and mercy and plenteous redemption (Ps. cxxx., 4, 7; ciii., 8). He also gives repentance (chapter v., 31). Notice that thoughts must be forgiven, for the thought of foolishness is sin (Prov. xxiv., 9).

23. "For I perceive that thou art in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity." If he was truly saved it would seem that he would have peace instead of bitterness and rejoice in the blotting out of his iniquities (Isa. xxxviii., 17; xliii., 25).

24. "Pray ye the Lord for me that none of these things which ye have spoken come upon me." This request of Simon's to be prayed for gives us some encouragement, but the object of his request makes us [illegible] him. It is not a comfortable study, and alas! he has many followers. It is himself from first to last.

25. "Preached the word of the Lord, preached the Gospel." Thus did Peter and John on their way back to Jerusalem. They have no thought of themselves, but only a consuming desire to make Jesus known. This is the mark of a true disciple.—Lesson Helper.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Florida has india rubber trees.

There are four English sovereigns in circulation to one-half sovereign.

In China, slips of mulberry bark serve as money in the interior towns.

The hand fire engine was first made in Holland by Vanderheides about 1510.

Denver, Col., is now in direct telegraphic communication with Pike's Peak.

The fourth verse of the twentieth chapter of Revelations contains more words than any other verse in the New Testament.

A greyhound mother at Nevada, Mo., having had two pups carried off, hunted them up, carried them home, dug a hole under the house and hid them.

Old-shoe throwing is done for many purposes. In Ireland the election of a person to almost any office is concluded by throwing an old shoe over his head.

The condor soars higher than any other bird, spending nine-tenths of its time floating in the rarified atmosphere at a distance of three miles above sea level.

The little town of Cumberland in Rhode Island boasts of a meeting house which was built in 1740. The late President Garfield's mother worshipped in it in her youth.

The Chinese value a pair of old boots which have been worn by an upright magistrate, and the custom of wishing a friend a "happy foot" is still observed all through Europe.

Rev. Robert Doig, pastor of the Reformed Church of Scotia, died recently, at Pleasant Plains, N. J., from blood poisoning, caused by his wearing a colored stocking on a foot made sore by his shoe.

A bank check for one cent is on exhibition in Pine Bluff, Ark., as a curiosity, though similar curiosities have been seen elsewhere. In fact, they have grown to be about as common as letters that have been around the world.

A few years ago, in 1881, a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kuerwitz of Spring Creek, near Hebron, Neb., that had two well developed brains, the second and useless adjunct being in a sac attached to the back of the real head by a ligament six inches in length. The child lived but two days.

Mrs. H. G. Kimball of Philadelphia, is credited with originating Memorial Day. In 1867 she was shocked by the discovery of the neglected condition of soldiers' graves, and called General Logan's attention to the fact. He was at that time National Commander of the G. A. R., and issued a general order for the decoration of the graves.

Julius Cæsar paid $350,000, in its Roman equivalent for two encaustic pictures by Timomakos. Cæsar was as public-spirited as any millionaire of today. After exhibiting these art treasures, paintings of Ajax and Medea they are said to have been, to the public under the portico of the temple of Venus Genetrix, he presented them to that shrine.

Taming Leopards in India.

The chetah, or leopard, is tied in all directions, principally from a thick grummet of rope around his loins, while a hood fitted over his head effectually blinds him. He is fastened on a strong cot bedstead, and the keepers and their wives and families reduce him to submission by starving him and keeping him awake. His head is made to face the village street, and for an hour at a time several times a day his keepers make pretended rushes at him and wave cloths, staves and other articles in his face. He is talked to continually, and women's tongues are believed to be the most effective antisoporifides. No created being could resist the effects of hunger, want of sleep and feminine scolding, and the poor chetah becomes piteously abjectly tame.

DECLARED OFF.

The Switchmen's Strike in Buffalo Ends in Defeat.

Grand Master Sweeney Assaulted By an Angry Striker.

The switchmen's strike is over. It was officially declared off at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Switchmen's Association in session at Master Switchman Sweeney's room in the Genesee Hotel, Buffalo. The immediate cause of the surrender, which is unconditional, was the decision arrived at in the conference of the chiefs of the various organizations of railroad employes—conductors, firemen and brakemen—not to take part in the strike.

At 11 A. M. of the day after the strike was declared off, Grand Master Sweeney, of the Switchmen's Union, was set upon by Arthur Quinn, a striking Nickel Plate switchman, and brutally assaulted. Mr. Sweeney and seventy-five switchmen had been attending the investigation ordered by the State Board of Arbitration, and had left the hall and were standing at the corner of Swann and Mann streets, Buffalo. Quinn approached and told Sweeney he was responsible for the loss of his job.

Before Sweeney had time to answer, Quinn dealt him a fearful blow on the head, and followed it up with several sledge hammer punches in the face. Sweeney fell to the sidewalk, and then Quinn kicked him several times. Several bystanders interfered and pulled Quinn off Sweeney. Quinn ran away, followed by an angry mob of strikers. Quinn threatened to kill them if they followed him, and they stopped the chase.

Sweeney walked to a drug store and bathed his face. He told a correspondent that he did not know why Quinn had hit him, but supposed it was because he had lost his job by the failure of the strike. Mr. Sweeney said it was the first time in the history of the Order that he had been assaulted by a striker or any member of the switchmen's organization. He had often heard threats against him, but had never been touched by a man who was disappointed over the outcome of a strike. The assault, he said, was most cowardly and unprovoked.

Governor Flower's Proclamation.

On the day that the strike was declared over Governor Flower issued a proclamation, beginning as follows:

"In view of the continued attempts at destruction of property and malicious interference with the running of railroad trains, in certain sections of the State, I deem it my duty to direct the attention of the people of the State to the provisions of the Penal Code relating to such offenses as amended by the Legislature during the present year."

After quoting from the Penal Code the penalties prescribed for committing injuries to railroad tracks, etc., the proclamation ends in this wise:

"I warn all persons engaged in the violation of the above law to desist therefrom, and I call upon all sheriffs, magistrates, district attorneys and other civil authorities and upon all good citizens to aid in the enforcement of said law and in the punishment of all criminals who are guilty of its violation.

"I hereby offer a reward of $100 to be paid upon the arrest and conviction of each person who shall during the next thirty days violate any of the provisions of the said sections of the Penal Code relating to steam railroads. The failure or omission of any sheriff, district attorney or other civil officer to take the most active steps in his power to enforce said provisions of the Penal Code will be considered sufficient cause for removal."

A Boy Shot.

During the morning Michael Broderick, aged seventeen, was throwing stones at some of the soldiers of the Twenty-second Regiment. He was ordered by the men on guard to stop, but continued to throw the missiles. Then some of the soldiers started to try and capture him and he ran away. He was ordered to halt but failed to do so, and one of the soldiers raised his musket and fired. The ball took effect in the boy's stomach, causing a fatal wound. The boy was taken to a hospital and died soon after.

Wanted the Soldiers to Go.

Sheriff Beck, of Buffalo, sent the following letter to Adjutant-General Porter:

"The necessity of the presence of the State militia having ceased I respectfully request that the troops be withdrawn.

"I desire to thank you, on behalf of the citizens of Erie County and for myself, for the prompt and inestimable assistance of yourself and those under your command.

"Yours respectfully,

"AUGUST BECK, Sheriff."

It was stated by Governor Flower that the strike having been declared off the troops would be withdrawn prudently under the direction of Adjutant-General Porter, who would remain in Buffalo for a while.

About 1500 of the troops were sent home during the day, and by the following day all except the Buffalo regiments had broken camp.

AGAINST THE RAILROADS.

Chancellor McGill, of New Jersey, Declares the Coal Combine Illegal.

The long-looked-for decision of Chancellor McGill in the case of the State of New Jersey against the Reading coal combine has been filed at Trenton. It is adverse to the railroad companies, as it grants the preliminary injunction asked for to restrain the roads from operating together under the leases entered into last winter, breaks up the celebrated tripartite agreement, forbids the Philadelphia and Reading and the Port Reading from operating the New Jersey Central, and directs that the latter resume control of its own property, franchises, etc. The court's decree is to hold until the judgment upon the final hearing is rendered. In the course of the decision the Chancellor says:

"Corporate bodies that engage in public occupation are created by the State upon the hypothesis that they will be a public benefit. They enjoy privileges that individuals cannot have. While the State confers special privileges on these favorites, it at the same time exacts from them duties which also tend to the public welfare. Such corporations hold their powers in trust for the public weal. When, therefore, it appears that such a corporation, unmindful of its plain duty, acts prejudicially to the public, in order to make gains and profits for its stockholders, it uses its power in a manner not contemplated by the law which confers it."

SQUIRRELS are bothering the farmers in Oregon and destroying their crops. Many acres of grain have been completely [illegible]

Gleanings.

The coming man—the boy.

One million dollars in gold weighs 3,685.8 pounds avoirdupois.

A mediæval writer on demonology places the total number of devils at precisely 44,435,556.

Custer county, Mon., is larger than Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island.

Damascus, Pa., boasts of a girl baby, born on July 10, which weighs only one and one-half pounds.

There are 400 bison at the Yellowstone Park, in Wyoming.

In Saxony about 70 per cent. of the working men earn less than $150 per year.

German born residents furnished 8.76 per cent. of the strength of the Union army during the War of the Rebellion.

A quarter of each generation die before attaining the age of 17.

It takes five years to tan an elephant's skin.

In Chinese the letter "I" has 145 ways of being pronounced, and each pronunciation has a different meaning.

In spite of its ice and severe cold, Labrador possesses 900 species of flowering plants, fifty-nine ferns and over 250 species of mosses and lichens.

A medal won by De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi river, will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

Allen Milton Browning, of Huntington, W. Va., is 60 years old, has been married six times and has sixty-seven children.

The most powerful and heaviest gun in the world weighs 135 tons, is 40 feet in length and has a 13½ inch bore. Its range is eleven miles, with a projectile weighing 1,800 pounds.

The oldest church in the United States is the church of San Miguel, erected at Santa Fe, N. M., seventy-seven years before the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, twenty years before the founding of St. Augustine, Fla., and fifty-three years after the landing of Columbus.

There are 1,316 millionaires in New York City.

There were only three paper mills in operation at the beginning of the Revolution.

There are twelve obelisks in Rome, one in Paris, five in London and one in Central Park, New York.

The United States manufactures 65,000 hats every day, while England manufactures about 40,000.

The late strike in the building trades in New York kept about $900,000 in wages out of the pockets of 15,000 men.

According to a census bulletin just issued there are only 97,000 female persons to every 100,000 males in the United States.

The shortest street in the world is Mansion House street, in the city of London. It is not more than a few yards in length.

The carriage in which Napoleon I. made his famous retreat from Moscow is still well preserved. It belongs to the Wellington estate.

There are 140 distinct Christian denominations in the United States Of these there are 15 varieties of Methodists, 14 of Baptists and 12 of Presbyterians.

A Mr. Goodman, of London, bet that he could smoke eighty-six cigars down to an inch in less than twelve hours. He did it with forty-two minutes to spare.

The railroad coach that carried President Lincoln's body from Washington to Illinois is now stationed at North Platte, Neb., and will be sent to the World's Fair.

Out of 50,000 guesses on a big cake of soap on exhibition in Berlin only two were correct. The cake was a soapmaker's advertisement, and weighed 1,142 pounds.

We make 55,000 watches a week.

Pekin boasts of 80,000 beggars.

The States contain 46,000 oil wells.

England has had 270 strikes in ten months.

New York has had five epidemics of cholora, in 1832, 1834, 1854, 1865 and 1866.

The soul moving accordion was invented by a Vienese musician named Damian in 1829.

At Three Rivers, Mich., there is a firm of grocers named "Jake & Jack," and a groggery kept by "Jack & Jim."

Chicago has begun a canal to cost $30,000,000, which will carry large vessels from the lakes to the Mississippi.

A Philadelphia publisher has issued a little book containing 731 variations of the mosquito's bill joke to sell at the New Jersey summer resorts.

Death Valley in California is the hottest region on earth.

Squirrels are eating up the watermelons in Eeastearn Oregon.

There are 266 cities in Kansas containing less than 1,000 inhabitants apiece.

The United States is the richer by $2,000,000 in money orders never presented for payment.

A giant's skeleton has been unearthed at Brunswick, Ga., which is nearly nine feet long.

A copy of the first dictionary, made by Chinese scholars B. C. 1109, is said to be still preserved in Pekin.

The solar system has twenty moons.

The right side of the body perspires more than the left.

It costs the saloons of New York $500,000 a year to replace their broken glasses.

The crown of St. Stephen, King of Hungary, 980-1015, is still preserved in the fortress palace of Buda-Pesth.

It is just 100 years since the Cornishman, William Murdock, discovered that coal gas might be used as an illuminant.

The first oil well was discovered in Wayne county, Ky., in 1829, thirty years before the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania.

The longest canal in the world is the one which extends from the frontier of China to St. Petersburg. It measures in all 4,472 miles.

During a recent storm at Hopkinton, N. H., an elm tree, under which Lafayette and his party stood at a reception given them in 1825, was struck by lightning and demolished.

Did Not Know What Was Going On.

There is a fact about the French revolution more wonderful in its way than any which can be discovered in old newspapers. It is the fact, gathered from private letters of the period, that in those stirring times, when all the world was ringing with the events in Paris, there were actually people in that city living in absolute ignorance of the horrors around them. There was no Reign of Terror for them. They lived veritable recluses in their quiet suburban houses, hearing nothing, reading nothing of the turmoil which startled and terrified the nations. One wonders much what manner of people these oysterlike folks might be. Nothing sounds more incredible today. Yet there are many things in history not half so well authenticated, though history is curiously silent on so strange a circumstance.—London News.

Cigars and Music Combined.

While I stood at the showcase in a cigar store the other day a music box began playing. I looked all about the store to see where the melody came from, but the instrument was nowhere visible.

Finally the storekeeper, with a broad smile on his face, took a cigar box down from the row on a shelf and set it before me. As he opened the lid the playing ceased. I looked into the box and saw that the lower half of it was devoted to the music box.

"This is the novel way," said the dealer, "that a firm has chosen to introduce a new brand of cigars."—New York Herald.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIAL AND FOR BUILDING FENCE.—Sealed proposals will be received until noon, August 4. 1892, by the school board of the borough of Mapleton for fencing the school grounds of said borough. Bidders will consider the material for and the building of the fence separately. Specifications can be seen by applying to the secretary.

T. M. LOGAN,
7-27-tf. Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Robert McIntyre, late of Shirley township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. E. McINTYRE,
June 18, 1982. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

FREE EXCURSIONS to the WORLD'S FAIR.

FOR ALL AGENTS WHO SELL

COLUMBUS AND COLUMBIA, THE MAN AND THE NATION.

BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE, Sec. of State, J. W. Buel, the celebrated author, John Clarke Ridpath, the famous historian, and Hon. Benj. Butterworth, Secretary and Solicitor-General of the World's Fair Association. The great Quadri-Centennial History of our country, 4 complete books in one immense volume, a quartette of world-famous authors, nearly 900 quarto pages, 400 splendid Historical Illustrations and Colored Paintings, constituting a grand pictorial panorama of our country's history. Also a complete pictorial description of the great World's Fair at Chicago, with maps, charts, &c. THE GRANDEST BOOK OF THE GREATEST CENTURY. Not the creation of one author, but the combined genius of four master minds. A complete, faithful and thrilling record of our country's history from the earliest discoveries to the present time. SELLING BY THE THOUSANDS. Everybody buys. Low price, immense sales. Now is your time to make money in the book business. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Write for terms to agents and full particulars about free excursions to the World's Fair.

HISTORICA PUBISHING CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale the Himes farm along the Hare's Valley creek, three-fourths of a mile from Mapleton. The farm consists of

105 ACRES AND ALLOWANCES,

and is well watered. Thirty-five acres are in a fair state of cultivation and most of the remainder abounds in thrifty young timber. There is on the premises a good apple orchard of young trees and also a number of cherry trees and choice grape vines. The property is well adapted to grazing or for a truck farm. The buildings consist of a LOG HOUSE 18x22 feet, a NEW FRAME BARN 28x36 feet and necessary out-buildings. There is a never-failing spring of excellent water near the house. This property will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars, call on or address,

B. E. HIMES,
5-11-92, tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Millinery and Trimmings.

The undersigned has in stock the largest stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods and Trimmings kept in the southern part of the county. My stock is continually benig replenished and I am prepared to furnish whatever my customers may wish. My prices are such that I can successfully compete with any other dealer in my line of goods. Give me a call.

MRS. K. M. HENDERSON,
Saltillo, Pa.

ICE CREAM.

Fisher's

Ice Cream

Is Pure.

Try It.

Prices Reasonable.

Wholesale or Retail.

Address:

G. W. FISHER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m., 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—

Stoves and Stove Repairs,

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE,
Philadelphia, Pa

New Millinery.

New Hats

New Bonnets

Babys Hats

and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,

DRY GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES

AND LADIES'

AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR,

ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

At the—

Reliable Shoe Store

You will find the

Largest and best selected stock of

FOOTWEAR

in the county. All that is asked is an examination to satisfy you.

Ladies' and Misses' Hand-sewed,

Ladies' and Misses' Machine-sewed.

Men's, Boys' & Youths'

in a great variety.

☞ All Shoes sold for two dollars and upwards, sold to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Geo. W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BalmY -:- SpringG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

TRAW - HAT

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,

Gents Shoes,

Youths' and Misses' Shoes,

Childrens' Shoes.

Good stock and late styles. Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. A. Gillam.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot, Pa.